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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ily cloudy. Temp. 50-41 (10-5). Tomorrow ... Yesterday's temp. 52-41 (11-5). LONDON: ...dy. Temp. 54-41 (12-5). Tomorrow fair Yes...day's temp. 57-45 (14-7). CHANNEL: Slight. ...NE: Variable. Temp. 54-50 (12-10). NEW ...RK: Showers. Temp. 55-43 (13-6). Yesterday's ...p. 64-45 (18-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	5/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	12 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	8.5. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	50.20
Israel	1.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

...IcCord Is ...aid to Tie ...litchell to ...Vatergate

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

...ASHINGTON, March 29 ...P).—James W. McCord jr. ...ed under oath yesterday that ... was told by his principal ...erior in the Watergate con...racy that former Attorney ...neral John N. Mitchell had ...sonally approved plans to ... the Democrats' headquar...s, according to Senate sources. ...cCord testified that his co...nspirator and former White ...use aide, G. Gordon Liddy, ...l him that Mr. Mitchell had ...roved the plans and budget ... the bugging in February, ...2, while Mr. Mitchell was still ...ving as attorney general, the ...rces said.

...fr. Mitchell denied today what ... termed the "slanderous and ...se statements" attributed to ...Cord.

...n a statement issued through ... Committee for the Re-Elec...n of the President, Mr. Mit...ll, who had headed the com...tee after resigning as attor... general, said:

"I deeply resent the slanderous ...d false statements about me ...ncerning the Watergate matter ...orted as being based on ...rsay and leaked out of the ...in committee.

"I have previously denied any ...or knowledge of, or involve...nt in the Watergate affair and ...again reaffirm such denials."

...he Senate investigating com...tee is headed by Sen. Sam J. ...in jr., D., N.C.

...A committee member, Sen. ...well Weicker, R., Conn., today ...firmed that McCord had in...med the committee that he ...s told that Mr. Mitchell had ...proved the bugging. Details ...ge. 3.)

...ccording to the sources, Mc...d indicated that he knew of ...ditional illegal wiretaps, but ...ld not discuss them with the ...ate Watergate committee im... he is granted immunity from ...ther prosecution.

...cCord also said that he had ...n told by Liddy and E. How...Hunt jr., another conspirator, ...t presidential counsel John ... Dean 3d and former White ...se assistant Jeb Stuart Ma...der had advance knowledge of ... bugging operation.

'2d-Hand Information'

...n addition, the sources report... McCord testified that he ...ceived second-hand informa...n" that Charles W. Colson, ...n special counsel to President ...on, also knew that the Demo...s' Watergate headquarters ... to be placed under illegal ...ctronic surveillance.

...Mr. Colson has denied any ad...ce knowledge of the bugging. ...cCord's testimony was deliv...d in a 4-1/2-hour closed-door ...eting of the Senate's se... committee investigating the ...tergate bugging and related ...s of political espionage and ...otage.

...cCord is scheduled to appear ...in before the Senate commit... on Wednesday, presumably ...en the committee will vote ...ether to grant him immunity ...n further prosecution.

...me Senate source said that all ...Cord's testimony was "hear...," because all his knowledge ...ut the alleged involvement of ... high presidential aides came ...m Liddy and Hunt.

...nother of the sources said ...t McCord was "very positive" ...ut the information he received ...m Liddy about Mr. Mitchell. ...here was complete communica...n between McCord and Liddy ...ut the subject," the source ...d.

...That source, however, caution...that McCord's information was ... sufficient to prove illegal in...vement of others in the con...racy.

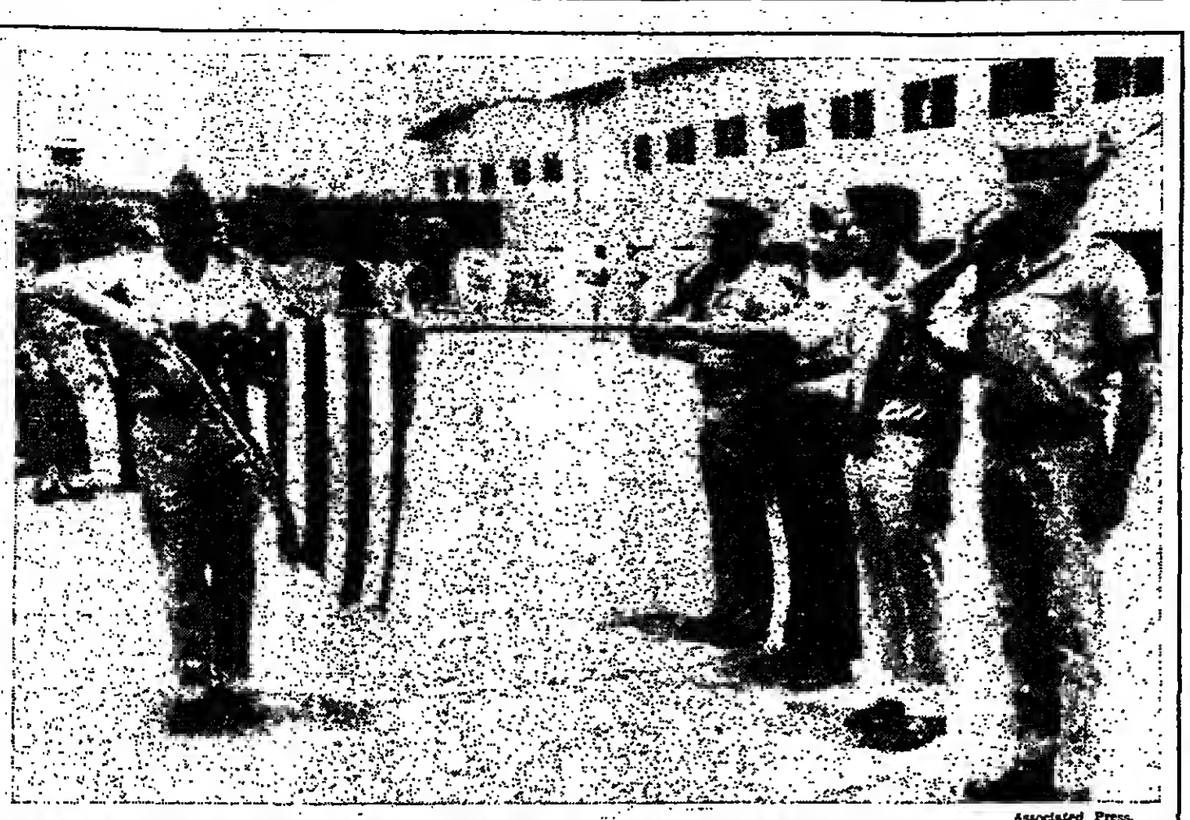
...The sources said that McCord, ...ontinued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...etired U.S. Diplomat ...anishes From Liner

...ISBON, March 29 (Reuters). ... former U.S. ambassador to ...anda, Henry Stebbins, 67, appeared from the Italian liner ...mardo da Vinci during a ...age from New York to Lisbon, ...cording to the U.S. Embassy ...e. The luxury liner's chief ...rser said that Mr. Stebbins was ...t seen aboard ship at 12:30 ...n. yesterday.

...His wife, Barbara, reported ...n missing at noon yesterday. ... and Mrs. Stebbins, who had ...ended a party for the pas...gers Tuesday evening, had ...parate cabins. Weather condi...ns early yesterday were "very ...od" and an embassy spokesman ...uld give no explanation for Mr. ...ebbins's disappearance.

...Mr. Stebbins retired from the ...erican diplomatic service in ...59 after being U.S. ambassador ... Uganda for three years.



Associated Press.
WRAPPING IT UP—American flag being furled during ceremonies in Saigon marking end of U.S. presence.



United Press International.
SAYING GOOD-BYE—U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker bidding farewell to American Gen. Frederick Weyand.



United Press International.
MILITARY ESCORT—Gen. Weyand accompanied by Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of Saigon chiefs of staff.



United Press International.
LAST TOAST.—Master Sergeant Vincent Jacobucci with bottle of champagne before boarding plane in Saigon.

As Fighting Continues

Last of U.S. Force Leaves Vietnam

SAIGON, March 29 (AP).—The last American combat troops pulled out of Vietnam today, leaving a nation that President Nguyen Van Thieu vowed would continue to "fight under all conditions" to defend itself against Communism.

The U. S. troops departed after more than a decade of fighting which cost nearly 46,000 American lives and billions of dollars and which divided the United States as no foreign war had done before.

At a 20-minute ceremony at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base, departing commander Gen. Frederick C. Weyand said that U.S. forces had accomplished their mission to prevent a Communist take-over by "raw military force."

But as he spoke, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong shells were blasting a government Ranger camp at Ton Le Chan, 50 miles to the north. The Saigon command charged the Communists with 146 violations of the cease-fire in the last 36 hours.

The last GIs filed aboard a C-141 transport aircraft at Tan Son Nhut under the eyes of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officers.

Final Epithet

An irate U.S. colonel hurled a final epithet at his long-time enemies, but the startled North Vietnamese went ahead anyway with their presentation of a souvenir gift to one of the last GIs to leave.

As he boarded the C-141 bound for Yokuta Air Base, Japan, and then Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Sgt. Max Beilke, of Alexandria, Minn., got a gaudy straw place mat adorned with a pagoda and made in North Vietnam. The gift was from Hanoi's official spokesman in Saigon, Lt. Col. Bui Tin.

Some 3,500 American troops were flown out of Saigon and the northern base of Da Nang during the day to complete the withdrawal provided for in the Paris peace agreement signed Jan. 27. Since the signing, 23,500 U.S. troops have left Vietnam.

As the last combat troops flew home, U.S. officials made it clear that the United States was not washing its hands of Vietnam.

98,000 Men Nearby

They noted that about 48,000 American troops remain in Thailand, 30,000 aboard Seventh Fleet ships in Southeast Asian waters, and 20,000 on the Pacific island of Guam.

The Seventh Fleet is reported to have about 50 ships, including four aircraft carriers with a total of 200 strike planes within range of Vietnam. The Pentagon said there were 152 B-52 bombers on Guam and more than 450 Air Force and Marine warplanes, including 50 B-52s, at bases in Thailand.

The United States remains heavily involved in Cambodia. The Department of Defense has accused the Communist side of falling down on provisions of the Paris agreement that called for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia. Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson has declared he couldn't say when U.S. bombing there will end.

As the Saigon command ended, a new U.S. command was being set up in Thailand. It will be known as USSAG—U.S. Support Activities Group—with headquarters at Nakorn Phanom, 550 miles northeast of Bangkok, on the Mekong River and within artillery range of North Vietnamese forces in Laos.

USSAG will be the operational headquarters for U.S. forces in Indochina. Its commander is Gen. John Vogt, previously deputy commander in Vietnam and commander of the Seventh Air Force.

More than 1,000 U.S. servicemen remain in Vietnam—825 members of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, 50 military attachés, and 159 U.S. Embassy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

67 Flown to Philippines

North Vietnam Frees Final Group of POWs

By Malcolm W. Browne

HANOI, March 29 (NYT).—Tens of thousands of North Vietnamese, many of them smiling and waving, watched a motorcade carrying the last 67 American prisoners to Gia Lam airport and freedom today.

Despite a few minor hitches in the final release ceremony, some of the North Vietnamese officials seemed to be in an almost playful mood, and drew praise from senior American officers—who had flown here to accept release of the prisoners—for "straightforward and professional" negotiating.

North Vietnam admitted 23 American, British and French correspondents to the capital to cover the prisoner release, do some sightseeing and talk to officials.

At least one American official, Army Col. Barney Russell, was disturbed by the presence of newsmen at the release, and canceled a request he had made earlier to interview some prisoners when the North Vietnamese informed him that the interviews could be conducted only in the presence of the American press.

Col. Russell, his counterparts from the Viet Cong and from the North Vietnamese Army, as well as representatives of the International Commission for Control and Supervision, were taken to Nga Tu So prison to see the prisoners in their cells prior to release. The foreign press delegation went along.

No Emotion

The American prisoners, still dressed in their usual maroon and purple striped uniforms, said nothing and showed no emotion on seeing the crowd of Americans suddenly in their encampment. Senior-ranking prisoners called attention sharply as Col. Russell went into their cells.

Later, the prisoners were put aboard camouflaged army buses for the half-hour ride through crowded downtown traffic, across the newly repaired Long Bien bridge to Gia Lam Airport.

At the airport, North Vietnamese Army Lt. Nguyen Minh, one of the many Communist officers who spoke fluent English, ordered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Search for 1,328 Still Missing Is Pledged by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson pledged today that the search for 1,328 American figthing men still missing in Southeast Asia "will be vigorously pursued."

Mr. Richardson made the promise in a formal statement on the completion of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam and the return of all but one known American war prisoner.

At the same time, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that initial interviews with the final group of POWs returned from North Vietnam and Laos had "not turned up any surprises."

That indicated that U.S. officials have been unable to glean any information to indicate that other Americans, still listed as missing, might be alive in North or South Vietnam or in Laos.

'Biggest' Gun-Running Plot

Irish Navy Captures 5 Tons Of Arms, 6 Key IRA Suspects

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, March 29.—Six reputed leaders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, including veteran Belfast commando Joe Cahill, were arrested today as the Irish Republic foiled what it called the biggest arms-smuggling plot ever uncovered in this nation.

Five tons of weapons were seized aboard a Cyprus-registered vessel found off the southern Irish coast after it was overdue on a scheduled three-day Mediterranean crossing from Tunis to Cadiz, Spain. British intelligence reportedly had alerted Irish authorities about the mysterious voyage of the vessel, which is owned by two German nationals. It left Tunis on March 13.

The five tons of weapons included Russian-made rifles and ammunition, anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, gelignite, TNT, detonators and small arms.

Speculation was that the arms were loaded aboard the coastal-shipping vessel, the 298-ton Claudia, either in Libya or at Cyprus. Libya's president, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has boasted in the past that he was aiding Irish republicans fighting for Northern Ireland's reunion with the Irish Republic. In Cyprus, rebellious veterans of the EOKA independence movement are considered sympathetic to the Irish republicans, with whom they shared jail terms under British sentences in the 1950s.

Forces on Alert

Irish Defense Minister Patrick Donegan, at a press conference, said that the coaster had been under surveillance by this nation's forces for 24 hours before it was captured last midnight by all four vessels of the Irish Navy—three minesweepers and a fisheries-protection ship.

Radar tracked the Claudia as it approached the Irish coast off Helvick Head, County Waterford,



AP.
Joe Cahill

and land forces had been marshaled to back up the Irish Navy if any gun-runners got ashore, the minister said. Troops and police in camouflaged battle dress, with their faces blackened like those of wartime commandos, lined the shores of Helvick Harbor, and Mr. Donegan said: "The air corps was also in reserve and ready if called upon."

As the Claudia circled off Saltee Island near Wexford, a fishing launch left the coast and met it. The four Irish Navy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

POWs Describe Torture and Death in North Vietnam Camps

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP).—Former U.S. prisoners of war said today that captured servicemen were beaten, drugged and tortured—sometimes fatally—by the North Vietnamese, who wanted them to make anti-war statements.

The picture of life in prison emerged at news conferences held by the former prisoners after the release of the last known POWs. The men previously refused to discuss their captivity, fearing for the lives of those still held.

One man said that 95 percent of the American prisoners were tortured and 80 percent finally agreed to make some sort of anti-war statement. Another said that a prisoner who escaped and was recaptured was tortured to death; a third recalled times when he screamed all night with pain.

Air Force Col. Robinson Risner of Oklahoma City, Okla., said at Andrews Air Force Base: "I think some prisoners died at the hands of the North Vietnamese."

Col. Risner, captured on Sept. 16, 1965, and one of the senior officers in the POW camps, said that men died from neglect and outright brutality.

He admitted having made propaganda statements for the North Vietnamese after undergoing lengthy torture sessions. "I made more than one tape," Col. Risner said. "I wrote what they told me to write after a torture session. If I was told to say the war was wrong, I said the war was wrong."

He said that he finally gave in "when the pain became too severe," adding: "I myself have screamed all night. I have heard as many as four people holler at one time."

Navy Capt. James A. Mulligan jr., captured on March 20, 1966, said at the Portsmouth (Va.) Naval Hospital that almost all the prisoners were tortured and most eventually broke down.

"I think you can say treatment was very bad, was inhumane," he said.

Capt. Mulligan, who lives in Virginia Beach, Va., said that the North Vietnamese used "physical force, beatings and drugs" on the prisoners. He also said that the men were placed in solitary confinement for months and even years.

He said that he spent 42 months in isolation. Navy Capt. Jeremiah A. Denton jr. told a college audience earlier in the day that he spent more than four years in solitary "with extreme pain an all-too-frequent companion."

Capt. Mulligan said that the North Vietnamese withheld food, water and medical attention and beat the prisoners, making them spend long periods in stocks, shackles and leg irons and tying them with ropes.

Also at the news conference in Portsmouth were Lt. Comdr. William M. Tschudy, captured in July, 1965; Capt. Allen C. Brady, captured in January, 1967, and Comdr. John H. Fellowes, captured in August, 1966.

At the news conference with Capt. Risner were Maj. John A. Dramesi of Blackwood, N.J., captured in April, 1967; Col. Norman C. Gaddis of Winston-Salem, N.C., captured in May, 1967, and Lt. Col. Fred V. Cherry of Portsmouth, Va., captured in October, 1965.

Maj. Dramesi, who twice escaped from North Vietnamese prisons and was recaptured, said that he thought a fellow escapee—Maj. Edwin L. Atterberry of Dallas—was fatally beaten in May, 1969, after a break from a Hanoi prison known as the "Zoo Annex."

At the Portsmouth news conference, Comdr. Tschudy said that the North Vietnamese "experimented" to find out what each man's pain tolerance was. He said that each man had some form of pain he could not tolerate and that once the North Vietnamese found out what it was they concentrated on it.

Comdr. Tschudy said that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Speaking on Foreign Policy, Economy

WASHINGTON, March 29 (IHT). — President Nixon will make a major televised speech, discussing post-Vietnam foreign policy and the domestic economy, the White House announced tonight.

Informed, but unofficial sources said today that they expected Mr. Nixon to announce a freeze on food prices and a temporary halt to exports of American farm products.

Such moves would indicate a sharp reversal of the President's policy. He said two weeks ago that while controls on agricultural products may stop the rise in food prices momentarily, they would later lead to even higher costs.

Speculation that an important economic announcement would be made was strengthened when it became known that Treasury Secretary George Shultz, the President's chief economic spokesman, would hold a news conference afterward to amplify Mr. Nixon's speech.

The New York Stock Exchange's closing Dow Jones average rose 11.14 points in anticipation of the Nixon speech.

The administration has been under severe pressure from Congress, labor and the nation's housewives to do something to curb runaway prices of food, particularly meat.

The President's address also marks the formal end of America's 12-year military role in Vietnam.

British Device Uses Sound, Light To Make Mobs Retreat in Panic

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—A device using discotheque-style strobe lights and eound waves to beat back mobs has been developed here.

One of its features is that the mobs would not realize the cause of their retreat. The strobe uses near invisible infrared light and the sound is of such high frequency that it is almost inaudible.

The effects of the device are highly dramatic, the machine's inventor, Charles Bovill, said. Although those affected see and hear nothing unusual, he said that they feel a severe throbbing in their ears and a flashing in their eyes. As many as one in four may become nauseated, a few may collapse. The rest panic and run away, he said.

"Although the device is still in the developmental stage, we have already sold a few to authorities abroad," a company spokesman said. "I can't say more than that."

Medical experts are worried that the device, called a Photic Driver, could cause epileptic fits among a few in any crowd. It is known that rapidly flashing lights can trigger fits not only in epileptics but in a small percentage of apparently healthy people, as well.

U.K. Soldier Slain by Sniper; June Vote in Ulster Indicated

BELFAST, March 29 (Reuters).—A British soldier was slain by a sniper and four bombs exploded in Belfast today as guerrillas continued their campaign of violence despite steadily dwindling support by the Catholic and Protestant communities of Northern Ireland.

The soldier, a 33-year-old Scot who was married and had a child, was killed by a single shot as he patrolled the Andersonstown district, a former stronghold of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

He was the 202d British soldier and the 762d person killed in Northern Ireland since the present troubles began in 1969.

No Bomb Casualties

There were no casualties in the bomb blasts—but blood spilled onto Belfast streets from a blood donor center, which had its stocks smashed.

Targets for today's explosions—all planted by armed men—were a youth employment center, which was attacked twice, a grocery store and a bar. All the bombs went off within a short period before lunchtime.

Security forces were kept busy dealing with more bomb scares around the city.

Support for both Catholic and Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland has fallen off noticeably since last week's publication of the British government's proposals to reform the government of the province.

Peace Plan Voted

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Parliament tonight gave overwhelming approval to the British government's new peace plan for Northern Ireland, under which elections will be held in the province at the end of June.

Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw announced in the House of Commons that prompt action would be taken to push through a bill ensuring a June ballot for the 80-seat assembly.

Then the House, by a 324-vote majority—329-5—put its stamp of approval on the government initiative, designed to give the Catholic minority a greater say in governing the province.

This will be partly done by making proportional representation the basis for the elections to the assembly, which replaces the former Protestant-dominated provincial Parliament at Stormont, outside Belfast.

Britain, which assumed direct rule of the province last March, will retain control of security with a British cabinet minister representing Northern Ireland's interests in the government here.

Death Prober Found Dead

BELFAST, March 29 (AP).—A coroner who conducted inquests into many of Northern Ireland's violent deaths was found hanged at his home yesterday.

It appeared that he had taken his own life, police said, adding: "We do not suspect foul play."

James McRobert, 50, had been Belfast's deputy coroner for slightly more than a year. Last Tuesday Mr. McRobert dealt with eight inquests, six of them on terror victims.

Arms Seized Off Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

vessels closed in, and boarders seized both suspect ships.

Cahill, 53, and his five suspected colleagues in the IRA's militant Provisional wing reportedly were captured aboard the fishing launch. Cahill, one time Belfast brigade commander for the IRA, is said to have shrugged his shoulders when captured, and to have confessed: "This was a million-dollar operation."

No charges were filed against the German and Arab crew of the Claudia, which was allowed to sail from Cork for Germany later today.

In St. Ingbert, West Germany, stationery-store owner Gunther Leinhaeuser, whose wife reportedly has a 90 percent interest in the Claudia, complained that the vessel's seizure violated laws of the sea. He confirmed that his wife, Marlene, and Peter Mulack, a Frankfurt building contractor, were the Claudia's owners. Disclaiming their responsibility for the arms cargo, Mr. Leinhaeuser said: "Having etcchs in Volkswagen does not make you responsible for an accident involving a Beetle."

Soldiers Replace Zulu Strikers at S. Africa Smelter

RICHARDS BAY, South Africa, March 29 (Reuters).—Troops went to work at South Africa's only aluminum smelter here today after threats of instant dismissal failed to bring back the plant's 700 striking Zulu workers.

The use of troops in place of strikers for the first time in more than a decade was part of a steadily worsening atmosphere of industrial unrest among South Africa's nonwhite workers.

One hundred soldiers arrived here from Durban last night as the Zulu workers, who struck four days ago for better pay, showed no signs of returning.

Tunisia Reports Heavy Flooding In North, Center

From Wire Dispotches

TUNIS, March 29.—Flooding in the central and northern sectors of Tunisia was reported today after two days of heavy rains.

Officials said up to 10,000 people had been left homeless and at least three persons had drowned.

Foreign aircraft helping to ferry aid to the flood victims or rescue villagers included three Libyan helicopters and a cargo plane, two Italian helicopters, six U.S. helicopters from the carrier Forrestal off Tunisia and several French helicopters and a transport plane.

Italy Disputes Affect Goods, Roads, Health

Customs, Transport Strikes Bring Chaos

ROME, March 29 (UPI).—There were traffic jams today in scores of Italian cities, freight piled up at border points and patients had difficulty buying medicines because of strikes and disputes.

The nation's 150,000 bus, streetcar and subway workers, demanding a new contract that is three months overdue, held a five-hour countrywide strike which followed brief city-by-city stoppages.

In Rome, where the strike began at 9:30 a.m., thousands of persons drove their cars to work to avoid being stranded during the lunch break. The result was what residents called one of the biggest traffic jams in years.

Most schools stayed closed because of the transportation strike.

Taxi Strike in Genoa

In other cities, there were similar problems. In Genoa, a strike by taxi drivers added to the traffic chaos.

Labor spokesmen said that they wanted municipal transportation companies to hire an additional 13,000 workers, to reduce working hours, to increase pay and to modernize installations.

Customs workers, meanwhile, were in the second day of a 12-day strike which halted most freight and threatened shortages.

Long lines of trucks formed at border points, where a handful of police replaced the striking customs officers. Passenger cars also were delayed. And freighters in the nation's ports were held up waiting for clearance.

Some More Fortunate

Travelers arriving by ship or plane were more fortunate; police gave them quick checks and let them proceed.

Business sources said that the strike may affect industry's supply of raw materials and cause some food shortages. Italy usually imports 300,000 lambs for the Easter holidays, for example, and if they are delayed, prices of domestic lambs are likely to rise.

In Turin, workers in a plant of the Fiat Automobile Works held a three-hour strike to press for a nationwide contract for metal workers.

And throughout Italy, those trying to buy medicine in pharmacies met with difficulties because of fiscal and legal disputes. A number of pharmacists have refused for days to sell certain medicines because of uncertainty about whether they should add Italy's new value-added tax to the prices or deduct it from their profits.

In a separate dispute, pharmacists' organizations refused to acknowledge a new list of accepted medicines issued by the state-sponsored INAM health program, which covers 40 million Italians.

Under a nationwide agreement, prescriptions by participating doctors are filled free by pharmacies and INAM then repays them.

Pharmacists said that the new list, which includes 1,550 additional medicines and eliminates others, would force them to stock the new drugs at considerable cost.

Baby-Carriage Bomb

BELFAST, March 29 (Reuters).—British troops took a close look at a pram being wheeled through Belfast today—and found a "baby" consisting of 150 pounds of explosives. The potential bomb was defused. A woman who was pushing the pram and her companion were turned over to police.

Vatican Permits Distribution Of The Host by Lay Persons

VATICAN CITY, March 29 (UPI).—The Vatican gave formal permission today to laymen, including women, to distribute communion wafers in the absence of priests or when there is a shortage of them.

The Vatican instruction made it clear that men are considered more suitable than women for this task and that men who have taken religious vows are preferable to those who have not.

Last year the Vatican barred women from having formal church titles such as lector or acolyte.

Even in places where they are allowed to distribute communion wafers, they will not have a special title.

In some mission territories, nuns have been distributing communion wafers with the permission of local bishops, but the Vatican had never formally condoned the practice.

The new instruction said that laymen could be chosen for this task only for a specific occasion or for a limited period, either when a priest is not available or when a large number of persons at a mass make it otherwise impossible to administer communion in a reasonable time.

The Vatican said that the persons chosen for the job must be distinguished by their "Christian life, faith and morals . . . Let no one be chosen whose selection may cause scandal among the faithful."

The instruction also made it possible for Roman Catholics to receive communion more than once a day on certain defined occasions, including Christmas, Easter and Holy Thursday.

The Vatican eased fasting regulations for the aged or infirm, who now must go without food for only 15 minutes before receiving communion. The period previously had been an hour.

Today's instruction also reaffirmed an earlier edict allowing Catholics to receive communion wafers in their hands rather than directly in their mouths.

Vatican sources said that an immediate application of the new ruling on lay persons' distribution of communion wafers might occur in hospitals, where nurses or doctors could give communion to patients, particularly those in danger of death.

Art Thieves Get Ferrari Panels at Italy Monastery

TURIN, March 29 (AP).—Art thieves today made off with valuable paintings by the 16th-century master Defendente Ferra in the latest attack against poorly guarded Italian art treasures.

Since last Sunday, almost $3 million worth of paintigs have been stolen from churches and museums.

The paintings by Ferrari were four wooden panels featuring different saints, part of a polyptych kept in the Monastery of St. Anthony of Ranverso near Turin. They were estimated to be worth $850,000.

The recently stolen works included several paintings by the 16th-century artist Lorenzo Lotto; the central part of a painting by Girolamo da Romano cut out from the giant canvas, and five 14th-century paintings by Sienese masters.

Belgian Strike Warning

BRUSSELS, March 29 (AP).—Belgium's 20,000 gas and electricity workers today issued a strike notice for April 13, demanding better working conditions and a 6 percent salary increase. Their last strike, in 1967, lasted six weeks.



United Press International.

AT LAST—Navy Lt. Comdr. Alfred Agnew surrounded by crowd of North Vietnamese in Hanoi, just before his name was called to become the last U.S. POW to be freed by Hanoi.

As Fighting Continues

Last U.S. Force Withdraws From Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

Marine guards. The JMC contingent will leave tomorrow and Saturday. The others will stay.

As the withdrawal drew to a close, there were the inevitable scenes of chaos and confusion.

Several hundred Vietnamese civilians swarmed through a perimeter fence to invade Camp Alpha, an airport transit camp from which the last GIs were being checked out. They looted the mess hall while Vietnamese guards stood by.

"They took everything that wasn't tied down," said a U.S. officer. Everything—food, chairs, tables, cabinets and cooking utensils—was lifted over the fence and loaded aboard waiting trucks and jeeps.

There was confusion, too, over who was going to be the last American to leave. It was to have been Sgt. Beilke. But three Air Force personnel showed up after Sgt. Beilke boarded the C-141. They were a woman major, a senior sergeant and Col. David Odell, of Crystal Bay, Minn., commander of the U. S. section of Tan Son Nhut.

After a show of "ladies first," and "after you," Col. Odell boarded the plane last. It took off just before 6 p.m.

'Peace With Honor'

In a ceremony officially deactivating the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Gen. Weyand said the United States had come to the aid of an ally and had finally achieved "peace with honor."

"The rights of the people of the Republic of Vietnam to shape their own destiny and to provide for their self-defense have been upheld," said Gen. Weyand.

South Vietnam's armed forces have grown to more than a million men and women, he noted.

"The armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam have assumed responsibility for their self-defense, enabling their free world allies to be withdrawn," he said.

Gen. Weyand will become commander of U.S. Army forces in the Pacific, based in Honolulu.

On the other side of town, President Thieu told 10,000 members of his Democracy party that the Communists had not given up their goal of world domination.

"Therefore, if the other side still stubbornly clings to its dream of invading our country in one way or another, we still have to be prepared to fight under all conditions to defend the regime we have chosen," said Mr. Thieu.

Fifty miles to the north, Communist guns fired 792 shells into Tong Le Chan Ranger base, as the last American troops flew away.



United Press International.

LAST ON LIST—Army Chief Master Sergeant Max Beilke boarding plane carrying scroll presented by N. Vietnamese.

POW's Wife Says 'Wheme' Is Capt. White

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. March 29 (AP).—"It's one hell of a surprise!" Mrs. Robert White said after she had received confirmation that her husband, never listed by the Communists as a prisoner of war, is to be freed.

The Viet Cong announced yesterday that it planned to release an American prisoner identified only as "Wheme." The Viet Cong said he was born in Virginia in 1941 and that his Army serial number was 325346874.

Mrs. White said last night the serial number and birthdate matched those of her husband and that an Army representative had called her and confirmed that the man to be released was Capt. Robert White, of Newport News, Va., an Army pilot.

Neither Mrs. White nor the Pentagon had received any word of Capt. White's capture Nov. 15, 1969.

11,000 U.S. Mines In Hanoi Waters

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters).—The Navy disclosed today that about 11,000 mines were dropped by U.S. planes in North Vietnamese waters after President Nixon's order last May to seal off that nation's ports.

U.S. operations now are taking place to clear the 3,000 mines laid in coastal waters, a job which is expected to take six months. The North Vietnamese are being trained to clear their inland waters, which were seeded with about 3,000 mines.

The secrecy about the mining operation was lifted partly today by Vice-Adm. Jerome King at a Defense Department briefing. He said that "only a portion" of the mines remained active but that all areas were being swept.

67 Flown to Philippines

North Vietnam Releases Final Group of U.S. POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

the Americans to advance as he called their names. As they did so, they were greeted by Air Force Brig. Gen. Russell G. Ogan, head of the Prisoner of War Section of the Defense Department.

Each of the Americans saluted Gen. Ogan and most made a few comments to him. One saluted with his left hand, however, while carrying the flight bag issued by the North Vietnamese in his right hand.

They said: "I feel wonderful," "I feel like running," and "I feel like kissing you instead of saluting you."

But when only one American remained—the last of the 459 Americans held and released, Lt. Minh delayed calling off the name for a full minute, for reasons known only to himself. The prisoner, Navy Lt. Comdr. Alfred Howard Agnew, kept his head facing straight ahead, but he showed signs of both mild anxiety and amusement. Many of the 2,000 or so North Vietnamese looking on began to giggle at the long pause, and then the name was called.

Comdr. Agnew, whose home was listed as Illinois, was the last American pilot shot down over North Vietnam, and was captured Dec. 28.

The prisoners quickly boarded two Air Force C-141 jet transports which carried the men to Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

The last group of American prisoners, all of whom were captured from July 2 through Dec. 28 last year, were said by the North Vietnamese to include 27 B-52 crew members and two crew members from an F-111 fighter-bomber. The Hanoi officials said 43 Americans were captured in the final 12 days of bombing before the cease-fire began Jan. 27.

Besides the 459 Americans the North Vietnamese have released, they said they also were releasing, through the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam, one Saigon pilot downed over North Vietnam May 14, 1966.

Captors Watch

Among the Vietnamese watching the prisoners leave the jail and later freed at the airport were a young man and woman, said by the North Vietnamese to have captured one of the Americans. The woman, Kim Dung, 23, pointed to the American as he was released, smiling to friends as she identified him.

None of the Vietnamese or anyone else cheered the American prisoners, but no insults were shouted, and some smiled and waved.

Vietnamese chattering among themselves as they watched the prisoners file by remarked: "He's fat." "He is very young, poor man." "He looks so rosy in color."

American officials here said they had made good negotiating progress during the day with their North Vietnamese counterparts on some other loose ends of the Vietnam war.

U.S. military records still show 1,328 Americans missing in Indochina, including 318 in Laos.

The records also show about 1,100 Americans killed in action whose bodies have not been recovered.

American officials are eager to learn the fate of all the missing and recover as many bodies as possible. Gen. Ogan said this afternoon that there were excellent prospects the North Vietnamese would allow teams to begin checking over crash and battle sites in Communist territory to obtain information.

The prisoners released today showed some skin rashes, but all were walking normally and seemingly in good health. One, John Clyde Ensch, of Illinois, had a left arm and hand badly deformed, presumably because of broken bones that had not been properly set.

No members of the North Vietnamese Politburo attended the release ceremony.

All the Americans in Hanoi today, officials and newsmen alike, were repeatedly asked for their "opinions" based on the visit to the prison. Most of the visitors appeared to be unwilling to offer any opinion, and there were many awkward pauses in various ceremonies connected with signing release documents and other business.

But generally, the North Vietnamese assigned to guide and look after the Americans made little attempt to press propaganda of the type strongly presented to foreign newsmen on many previous visits. Several newsmen were encouraged to apply for visas for longer stays in the future.

The NGA Tu So Prison compound, surrounded by a high brick wall with barbed wire, will now revert to its former status as an ordinary government building, the camp commander said.

The grounds of the jail include fairly large cells apparently housing about a dozen or so prisoners each. Beds were wooden platforms with mats. The courtyard of the prison contained an exercise yard and a stagnant fish pond, shaded by many trees.

Hanoi's busy streets gave the impression of a city completely at peace today. The sidewalk air raid shelters are still around but many are covered. The minor bomb damage that the downtown part of the city sustained is being repaired, although the several square blocks of the Kham Thien District remain in ruins.

The heavy damage to Gia Lam Airport has been almost completely repaired, and large construction crews with cement mixers, welding torches and shovels are patching up the city rapidly.

The markets seemed well-stocked with food.

Arrive at Clark

CLARK AIR BASE, The Philippines, March 29 (NYT).—The 67 prisoners arrived here tonight.

They were the last Americans listed by the Communist as prisoners of war. However, one additional American, Capt. Robert White, was announced by the Viet Cong as still being held in South Vietnam. His name was not on lists turned over to U.S. negotiators when the cease-fire agreement was signed Jan. 27 in Paris. He was expected to be released this weekend.

The prisoner releases were concluded one day behind the 60-day schedule contained in the Paris protocol. Officials here said the delay was caused by U.S. insistence that nine Americans and one Canadian listed as held by the Pathet Lao also be released. They arrived at Clark yesterday.

Altogether, the Communists released 595 prisoners. These comprised 587 Americans and 8 others—two West Germans, two Canadians, two Thais and two Filipinos.

Of the Americans, 24 were civilians and 563 were military men, the majority bomber pilots.

After Last Captives Are Freed

POWs Describe Torture, Death in Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

most trying ordeal for him was when the North Vietnamese handcuffed him so tightly that his hands "would swell up and turn black."

He said that another man was cuffed that way for 23 hours, and that when he was freed "his hands were as black as this microphone stand and blood was coming through the pores of his skin."

Elbows Roped

Comdr. Fellowes said that the worst torture he underwent was when the North Vietnamese interrogated him "about an aircraft I didn't know anything about."

He said that his hands were cuffed behind his back and ropes were tied around his elbows until they met. Comdr. Fellowes said that he was left that way for several hours, then was blindfolded, gagged and trussed with ropes for another nine hours.

He said that he lost all control of his hands, had to be cared for by his roommate and was unable to shave himself for a year.

At one time, Comdr. Fellowes said, he was in a prison camp in which he was close enough to hear beatings continually and what the POWs referred to as "the fan belts hitting Americans and the screams."

The descriptions of prison life came several hours after the last of the 587 originally listed prisoners arrived at Clark Air Base in the Philippines. Yesterday, the Viet Cong announced that another man—not carried on previous lists—will be freed this weekend.

Until today's news conferences, the POWs had guarded their public remarks about treatment in the camp, limiting statements to general aspects of camp life such as exercise and daily routine and their feelings about freedom.

The harsher aspects of prison life leaked out, however, and there were reports of beatings, solitary confinement and the like.

Early in the exchange program, the father of one of the released POWs, Army Capt. George K. Wanat, 27, of Foxboro, Mass., told newsmen that his son had been chained in a cage with snakes and ants for five months.

At that time, Capt. Wanat declined to talk about the treatment, describing his captivity only as "the ultimate bummer."

"It was what I imagined it would be as a POW—rough," he said.

Capt. Wanat spent 10 months as a prisoner of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

'I've Been Broken'

Referring to the years of torture at the hands of the North Vietnamese, Capt. Mulligan said: "I've been broken. I think everyone here has been broken. We went through agony, over and over again."

All four Navy officers said that prison camp food basically was bad, although there was a slight improvement in 1969, which they credited to American pressure in the form of letter-writing campaigns to the North Vietnamese.

Capt. Mulligan said that his weight was down to about 110 pounds by 1969.

The North Vietnamese refused for years to give the prisoners salt, Capt. Mulligan said, because they considered them "war criminals" and feared that salt would reward them.

He said that the North Vietnamese finally were convinced that the men were suffering from severe dehydration and needed salt.

After the North Vietnamese brought salt into the prison, he said, "We stole it and hid it in our rooms for an afternoon snack."

Talking of the constant hunger felt by the men, Capt. Mulligan said that "if I dropped a piece of rice on the deck—and it was a very dirty deck, I might add—I picked it up and ate it."

Kissinger Is Said To Cite Vietnam Pact for Raids

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger reportedly cited the Jan. 27 Vietnam peace agreement to congressmen today as President Nixon's authority for the intensive U.S. bombing in Cambodia—but said the Cambodia fighting could be resolved within a month.

Several members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said after a private briefing that Mr. Kissinger referred to Article 20 of the Vietnam agreement as the bombing authority.

This is the article that says all outside forces shall withdraw from Cambodia and Laos and let those two countries negotiate their own political settlements.

The congressmen quoted Mr. Kissinger as interpreting Article 20 to authorize the United States to support Cambodian Premier Lon Nol as long as the North Vietnamese continue to support the Cambodian insurgents.

Manager of U.S. Bank Seized in Argentina

ROSARIO, Argentina, March 29 (AP).—The manager of the Rosario branch of the U.S.-owned Bank of Boston was kidnapped late last night by two armed men who seized him as he arrived at his home. The victim was identified as Gerardo Szcalmazzi, 55, an Argentine and an employee of the Bank of Boston for 30 years.

A bank spokesman, Benito Portela, confirmed that Mr. Szcalmazzi had been abducted and said that a telephone call had been received later at the Rosario bank. He declined to give details about the call but presumably it was about the kidnappers' ransom demands.

U.S. Sending Team To China Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters).—An advance team will leave for China on Saturday to arrange for the opening of the U.S. liaison office in Peking in May, the State Department said yesterday.

The United States and China agreed last month to set up liaison offices in each other's capitals to function as regular diplomatic missions in everything but name.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	56	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Fair
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Sunny
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Sunny
CASABLANCA	28	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27	52	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Sunny
LONDON	11	52	Fair
MADRID	14	57	Fair
MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	8	46	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	50	Sunny
MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Fair
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	55	Fair
ROME	13	55	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	34	93	Fair
TUNIS	13	54	Rain
VENICE	11	52	Rain
VIENNA	15	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	17	63	Sunny
WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	46	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Don't Name Him

U.S. GOP Senator Links Bugging o Someone in White House

ASHINGTON, March 29).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R. Conn., said today that he ks the Watergate bugging just a part of GOP political onage and sabotage against Democrats last year that, he was directed by someone in White House

n. Weicker told a news conce that on the basis of his investigating, he thinks he ws who this person is, but he ined to name him.

the same time, Sen. Weicker he has "absolute confidence President Nixon knew noth- about these tactics." However,



Ronald L. Ziegler

lcCord Talks o Senators

(Continued from Page 1)

former security coordinator ie Committee for the Re-Elec- of the President, provided s in his testimony that could ide additional information it alleged involvement of e presidential aides.

addition, the sources said McCord had indicated that could provide other substan- on of his charges.

ie sources described the si- tions about Mr. Mitchell, Mr. n and Mr. Magruder as "ac- " in the words of one, "mean- that they not only knew it it but were involved in as s of it."

rvan L. Shumway, the press esman for the Committee the Re-Election of the Presi- t, denied last night, as he has ne past, that any of the of- ls named by McCord had nce knowledge of the Water- bugging.

Well, I think again that these allegations that are being ed out of a committee with- anyone being there to face accusers and that these alle- ons are false, patently false. ink we've made that clear in past," Mr. Shumway said. r. Shumway said that allegations were not sur- ing "considering the circum- ces under which they were le."

ked by a reporter if by cir- stances he meant the fact McCord is facing a prison ence, Mr. Shumway said: s, that would be one of the umstances."

unt, a former White House sultant, meanwhile spent four rs in secret testimony before federal grand jury that has ened its probe into the case. unt was granted immunity a further prosecution yester- and was ordered to testify r he invoked his Fifth endment right against self- imination. Hunt will testify n today and there are indi- ons that he is cooperating the probe for the first time.

minican Editor Slain

ANTO DOMINGO, Dominican ublic, March 29 (Reuters).— gorio Garcia Castro, editor of evening paper Ultima Hora, shot dead here last night by men. He was a criti of the ernment of President Joaquin aguer.

.S. Syphilis Study Called nethical and Unjustified

WASHINGTON, March 29).—A government-appointed mittee yesterday concluded t a 40-year federal syphilis eriment involving Alabama k men was unethical and un- ified.

he committee noted, however, t when the study was started he early 1930s "the times were erent."

The poor, the disadvantaged, uneducated, black and white e, were used in many scien- experiments," not just the kegee Study, said Barney M. ks, a member of the com- tee and the president of the bama Labor Council.

mong its decisions, the panel e final approval to a recom- ndation that Congress establish permanent board to regulate least all federally supported earch involving human sub- ts."

n the U.S. Public Health vice experiment which began in 2 and was called the Tuskegee dy, more than 430 Macon unty, Ala., black men were not ated for their syphilis so doc- s could study what damage the treated disease does to the man body.

At least 28 and possibly as many as 107 of the men died as a result of untreated syphilis. Countless others may have suffered such side effects as bone and nervous system deterioration, blindness, deafness and insanity.

The committee, appointed last August after the disclosure of the existence of the experiment, also concluded that the study was not justified after penicillin therapy was available, particularly from 1952 onward, as a safe, easy cure for syphilis. The panel members said the experiment's subjects should have been given such therapy.

Fred Speaker, a former director of the U.S. Legal Services Office, said the sujects were chosen "because they were poor and black." He said that "men should not be subject to avoidable risk of death" without their consent, and the panel was unanimous in condemning what it called the unethical aspects of the experiment.

The committee, appointed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, recommended that a research insurance plan be established to compensate those harmed during human experimentation.



United Press International

Customers line up at Portland, Ore., supermarket to buy fresh supply of horsement.

Group Advises Members After Prices Drop

U.S. Farmers Told Not to Sell Livestock

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 29.—The National Farmers Organization has told its members to withhold hogs, cattle and lambs from the market starting today because of a record drop in hog prices and a decline in cattle prices.

The influential farm group took the action last night because "the price drop on hogs has been so drastic that it requires immediate action," NFO President Oren Lee Staley said in Corning, Iowa. The NFO also called for farmers to meet in 15 cities tomorrow to determine future action.

Plans for a nationwide meat boycott next week to protest high meat prices continued to gain support. The falling prices are partly the result of reduced consumer demand as many persons already are not eating meat on some days of the week or are reducing their consumption of meat. In San Francisco yesterday, some 200 persons paraded at the Federal Building Plaza and shouted pledges not to eat meat next week and on Tuesdays and Thursdays thereafter.

"We want to see the meat rotting in the packing-house lockers and maybe we'll get action," said Ray Alper of the Consumer Federation of California.

'Panic' Is Blamed

The decline in hog prices was blamed on "panic selling and a lack of confidence in what the market will be tomorrow or next week" by a spokesman for the hog market in Des Moines, Iowa.

"This has to be the impact of what they call consumer resistance," said Ron Jarvis, president of Oppenheimer Industries of Kansas City. Oppenheimer operates one of the biggest cattle herds in the nation.

Mr. Jarvis and other cattlemen expressed douht that they could withhold herds, even from a declining market. "The cost of holding them gets too prohibitive. And I don't know anybody that isn't trying to raise as much beef as they can," said cattle producer Phil Arnold, of Ashland, Kan.

However, Mr. Satley of the NFO said: "Farmers must stand together now if a serious economic disaster in agriculture is to *be avoided.*"

The last time the NFO asked its members to withhold their supplies was in 1968.

"If there's a permanent reduction in purchases, it could have some effect," said Gary L. Seevers, special assistant to Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

"If they're just deferring purchases, prices will bounce right back."

Hog prices plummeted on Midwestern markets for the second day in a row yesterday, dropping a record $5 a hundredweight at Indianapolis and $4 in St. Louis. Choice steer prices fell $1 to $1.50 per hundred pounds. On Tuesday, hogs were bringing just under $35 a hundredweight and choice steers a little over $45.

The falloffs were attributed to two factors:

- Some cutbac s in buying by *supermarkets and thus slaughterhouses,* in anticipation of the boycott.
- In the case of hogs at least, some nervousness among farmers, leading them to bring animals to market sooner than they planned.

The farmers, afraid that prices might fall even further, were glutting the market, and thus hastening the very thing they were trying to avoid.

Meany Asks Price Rollback

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT).—George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked Congress yesterday to "roll back prices to where they were last December" to assure labor's cooperation in Phase 3 of the administration's wage-price stabilization effort.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee, Mr. Meany was indignant about rising food prices but carefully stopped short of saying he would withdraw his support for Phase 3, as he did for Phase 2 a year ago.

In a series of exchanges with the committee punctuated by shouting and gaveling, Mr. Meany acknowledged for the first time that he had agreed privately with the administration that its 5.5 percent wage guideline "would remain temporarily, but that it would be flexible."

Rival Occupying Units Form At Wounded Knee; Talks Off

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 29 (AP).—Two groups of leaders now claim they represent Indians occupying Wounded Knee, and federal officials must determine which group should be involved in negotiations.

Negotiating sessions in Rapid City and near Wounded Knee failed to take place yesterday because Indian and federal negotiators could not agree on who was representing the group of *militant Indians which has* held this village since Feb. 27.

"We're in the process of trying to arrange a meeting in Pine Ridge," Sen. James Abourezk, D., S.D., said after a Rapid City session failed to bring progress toward resumption of peace talks.

"The meeting that was supposed to have come off Wednesday did not because the people that we had been told were representatives of people inside Wounded Knee were, in fact, not representing those people."

A meeting did take place in the village late yesterday between occupying Indians and six attorneys who were permitted to enter Wounded Knee under a federal court order.

Mark Lane at Village

One of the attorneys, Mark Lane of New York, said he was told negotiations would not resume until *there was a cease-fire* and until attorneys were permitted to deliver medical supplies to the village.

Government officials said a cease-fire has been in effect since midday Tuesday and would continue. The court order directed that attorneys for the Indians and medical supplies be allowed into the village. The attorneys were not allowed to take in medical supplies yesterday.

Indians allied with the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council president, Richard Wilson, set up roadblocks outside federal blockades which have ringed the hamlet since the Indian occupation. They permit only marshals and FBI agents through.

John Keller of Chamberlain, S.D., who accompanied Mr. Lane into the village, said the Indians are willing to negotiate.

'Remarkable Progress'

"We made remarkable progress toward meaningful negotiations," Mr. Keller said. "I would say if we *could give these people some* food we could have a settlement in a few days."

Mr. Lane said an Oglala council, headed by Pedro Bissonette, had been formed in the village and had taken control from leaders of the American Indian Movement, which led the takeover.

Keith Frizzell, an assistant U.S. attorney general, had said earlier yesterday that there had been a power struggle between militant AIM leaders and a tribal civil rights group.

Ted Means, brother of AIM leader Russell Means, denied that a rift had developed among the Indians in the village.

He said no negotiations can take place unless the sessions include AIM leaders from inside the village and traditional chieftains of the Oglala Sioux tribe.

A-Ship Refueled After 5 Years

HAMBURG, March 29 (AP).—The West German freighter Otto Hahn has had its nuclear power plant recharged after almost five years and 250,000 knots at sea, a spokesman for the owner said today.

Scientists replaced the 16 pole-like burners in the reactor's core, consisting of 25 kilograms of *uranium.*

Refueling of the 16,870-ton vessel marked the first time this has been achieved in Western Europe.

Unions Oppose Michelin Plan to Build U.S. Plant

PARIS, March 29 (Reuters).—International labor union leaders plan to block a major U.S. expansion program by the giant French tire firm Michelin unless it changes its attitude toward the unions.

French union executive Noel Mandray said here today that the union leaders had formally appealed to American construction workers to boycott the building of Michelin's projected $200-million plant in South Carolina.

The appeal is part of an intensive campaign drawn up by representatives of the International Chemical Workers' Federation here this week to press Michelin into opening talks with unions in 12 countries where it has plants.

The federation's Michelin World Council, headed by Mr. Mandray, decided to launch the information campaign to combat what it sees as an anti-union outlook by the firm and an investment policy that it fears will bring eventual widespread layoffs.

Guilty Verdict In N.Y. Robbery For Rap Brown

NEW YORK, March 29 (Reuters).—Black militant leader H. Rap Brown was today found guilty of armed robbery and weapons charges stemming from a holdup in a Manhattan bar 17 months ago.

Brown, the former head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a now-defunct civil rights group, was convicted by a jury of 11 men and one woman after a 10-week trial.

The jury dsadlocked on a charge of attempted murder.

Three accomplices were also found guilty on the charges.

Brown, 30, and the other defendants—Arthur Young, 27, Levi Valentine, 26, and Samuel Petty, 25—face possible life imprisonment. The sentences will be handed down later.

The jury could not agree that the three tried to kill three policemen in the gun battle that followed the attempted robbery of the bar.

Brown was a fugitive when he was captured in Manhattan. He faces charges in Maryland of inciting to riot. He has also been sentenced to a five-year prison term in New Orleans for violating the federal firearms act.

Uganda Asian Report

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—A total of 26,894 Ugandan Asians, expelled last year by President Idi Amin have been accepted for resettlement in Britain. The figure was given yesterday in the House of Commons by David Lane, an under secretary at the Home Office.

Ill Wife Divorced, Man Quits Fight For Welfare Aid

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 29 (AP).—Steel worker Howard Thomas is abandoning a five-month effort to regain welfare aid for his critically ill former wife, who is confined at a New Jersey clinic.

"I'm just going to drop the whole damn thing," Mr. Thomas said Tuesday.

In order to make her eligible for $375 monthly state medical benefits in Florida, the 50-year-old steel worker said he would have to sell his house and all his wife's assets down to $600.

"It seems to me to be a waste of time now to even go through with the application," he said.

Mr. Thomas divorced his wife Ruth last month in an attempt to qualify her for Medicaid. The application was denied last week and the state invited Mr. Thomas to make a new application and provide additional financial data.

The mother of six, in the advanced stages of multipl sclerosis, is under treatment at Welkind Neurological Clinic in Chester, N.J.

Over Intervention in Chile

Sen. Church Says 'Someone Is Lying' to ITT Probe Panel

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters).—The chairman of a Senate panel probing alleged efforts by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to stop the election of President Salvador Allende in Chile in 1970 charged today that witnesses had committed perjury.

"Someone is lying," Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said, referring to conflicting testimony from ITT and government officials.

Sen. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, also charged that ITT had apparently persuaded the CIA to explore a plan for putting economic pressure on Chile without the knowledge of high-level U.S. administration officials.

His conclusion after two weeks of public hearings was supported by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who said that testimony indicated "the CIA had been going off on a frolic of its own at the request of Mr. McCone."

He was referring to John McCone, an ITT director who has been a consultant to the CIA since he stepped down as chief of the agency in the mid-1960s.

Sen. Church declined to say specifically who he thought might be guilty of perjury.

But during today's public hearing he pointedly noted that Edward Gerrity, an ITT senior vice-president, testified last week that ITT had offered $1 million to finance housing and agriculture projects in Chile to demonstrate the company's faith.

Charles Meyer, who was assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs in 1970 and 1971, testified he had never heard of such an offer.

Two other versions were given to the committee. William Broe, who was in charge of the CIA's clandestine operations in Latin America, said that in July, 1970 ITT offered a substantial amount of money to support the election of Jorge Alessandri, one of the two candidates opposing Mr. Allende.

Mr. McCone, in his testimony last week, said ITT had proposed to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's National Security Adviser, up to $1 million to finance any American government plan to shore up a coalition in the Chilean congress.

Sen. Church said that after the subcommittee's public hearings were completed, probably Monday, the transcript would be studied and probably sent to the Justice Department for possible perjury action.

Students in Paris Renew Draft Protest

PARIS, March 29 (Reuters).—Several dozen leftist demonstrators broke into an army recruitment center here yesterday and set fire to documents and recruitment pamphlets.

At the same time, groups of students ran through the streets protesting a new law abolishing most deferments from military service.

A number nf brief clashes took place with riot police. Earlier, some 3,000 Communist students took part in a brief and peaceful demonstration against the law.

Doctor Says Pot Is Likely to Cause Cancer

PHILADELPHIA, March 29 (AP).—A medical researcher said yesterday that marijuana apparently is as likely to produce cancer as cigarette tobacco because pot smokers usually hold the smoke in their lungs as long as possible.

Dr. Wolfgang Vogel said that he and two colleagues applied to marijuana the same test procedures used by the U.S. Surgeon General's study of cigarette smoking.

"The *results* strongly indicate the marijuana tar is a cancer producer just as much as tobacco tar," Dr. Vogel, an associate professor of pharmacology at Jefferson Medical College here said.

"True, nobody smokes 20 reefers a day, but the smoke from each puff is deliberately held in the lungs for as long as possible, unlike the case with cigarettes," Dr. Vogel said. "You can probably get as much tar from two reefers as you would from a pack of cigarettes."

He said that he and two researchers from the Veterans Administration Hospital at nearby Coatesville, Pa., spent several months studying 60 mice in the tests. Twenty mice receiving an application of a solution containing marijuana tars on their skin for five days developed signs of cancer, a spokesman for Thomas Jefferson University said.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Bangs and Whimpers

The return of the last known American prisoners of war and the withdrawal of the last American military forces from South Vietnam should, it would seem, be celebrated with at least a rhetorical bang, leaving the whimpers to be compressed into the detailed studies that must soon come of the appalling cost of the Vietnamese venture in lives, physical miseries, dollars—and morale.

But any set of mere words, however explosive, whatever their source, could hardly compete now with the bangs still resounding in Indochina—the bombs and mortar shells that are still taking their toll and still telling the world that this is not a peace, but a new aspect of an old war. It is, to be sure, a more hopeful aspect than the grinding struggle of so many of the past years. It holds the germ of peace, some kind of peace. But will that fragile seed flower?

For the United States, March 29, 1973, marked a real limitation of involvement. So long as Hanoi or the Viet Cong held any admitted American prisoners (how many of those listed as missing in combat have simply moldered in the jungle; how many may be held captive by some dissident bands of the enemy, or for some undisclosed purpose of the regular forces?) they could still be used as pawns. So long as any American troops remained in areas of potential combat, they might be engaged, and draw others back into the struggle. Now those hostages to fortune have been removed from the deadly game.

There remain the American responsibilities stated in the cease-fire terms, and those, unstated, that are the legacies of the policy that brought Americans to that part of the world in the first place. Americans are still bombing in Cambodia—last of the countries to be drawn into the Indochinese war, and, apparently, the last to see even a glimmer of peace. Congress is stirring restlessly under the continued American action in Cambodia; intervention there had caused one of the most violent and spontaneous of public reactions against the war in the United States, and now there are very real questions raised concerning the right of the commander in chief to continue the bombing.

Between what parties can a Cambodian cease-fire be negotiated? The country is in a state of complex division. How would it, in free elections, decide between Prince Sihanouk, who tolerated, perforce, Communist sanctuaries on the South Vietnamese border, and Lon Nol, who fought, not too effectively, against them? And what of the other factions involved? Or of the North Vietnamese regulars who are in Cambodia, as in Laos and South Vietnam? What is Hanoi's intention for those neighboring lands?

These are mysteries. The question for Washington is whether the United States is to remain the prisoner of such dubieties—and of earlier attempts by Americans to resolve them—or break away from the whole imbroglio. The choice is not as easy as some of Mr. Nixon's critics seem to believe. But neither is it as simple as Defense Secretary Richardson has suggested: to achieve a cease-fire with bombs. The whole subject remains tangled in questions of national interest, constitutional rights and the American obligations to those whom it befriended. And the tangle prevents any clear-cut celebratory bangs to mark the 29th of March. There are too many justified whimpers to mix into the untuneful score.

Ray of Hope for Ulster

The two most representative political forces of Northern Ireland's Catholic and Protestant communities have given qualified approval to Britain's white paper. These developments do not mean that volatile Ulster is at last on a fixed course toward stability and peace; but coupled with other recent events, they give badly needed momentum to the British proposals and revive hope for a gradual evolution from current deadlock and bloodshed.

A Belfast convention of the Unionist party, which governed Ulster without interruption for 50 years, has endorsed the proposal of former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner for cooperating with the white paper proposals while trying to negotiate changes in some aspects that Protestants find objectionable. Mr. Faulkner carried the convention by a wide margin over William Craig, leader of the hardlining Ulster Vanguard.

Earlier, Mr. Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley managed to attract only 2,000 to a Belfast rally called by their newly-formed United Loyalist Front to launch a drive against the white paper. There have already been important defections from the front, indicating increasing acceptance of the British plan for Protestant sharing of power with Ulster's Catholic minority.

The most important development in the Catholic camp was the qualified approval of the white paper by the Social Democratic and Labor party. It assured a share of executive power, it is ready to join in elections by proportional representation of a new assembly to replace the Stormont parliament. The same stand has been taken by the bi-sectarian Alliance party, the Northern Ireland Labor party and a group of moderate unionist defectors.

On the darker side, both of the Irish Republican Army factions flatly oppose the white paper. The Provisionals insist they will continue their campaign of violence. Their Protestant counterparts utter similar threats. But this time the moderate majorities of both communities have spoken out clearly for compromise, accommodation and peaceful evolution. It may not be wholly unrealistic to believe they can at last prevail.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Work to Rule

The Pentagon, the civil service and the nation will be better off now that Gordon W. Rule has won his battle to return to his sensitive post as overseer of Navy procurement programs. For three months he was the victim of a benighted attempt to oust and muzzle a toughminded senior expert who dared to criticize high administration officials and policies in his area of specialty.

Mr. Rule's basic "sin," compounded over several years past, was to challenge extravagant cost overruns and claims for extra compensation by defense suppliers including corporations with friends in the highest places. He came to be regarded as untrustworthy because he presumed to put the taxpayers' interests above those of well-placed special interests.

The Navy acted wisely in terminating his bureaucratic exile last week, just as it has already tacitly acknowledged the soundness of his criticisms by rejecting costly bailout bids from two of its major contractors, Litton Industries, Inc., and the Grumman Aerospace Corporation.

Now there is need for similar reconsideration in the case of A. Ernest Fitzgerald, the former Air Force management expert laid off in 1969 after blowing the whistle on spectacular cost overruns in the C-5A airplane contract. The Civil Service Commission, hearing Mr. Fitzgerald's plea for reinstatement properly rejected what amounted to an astonishing extension of the already inflated executive privilege. The Air Force had tried to block an appearance by former White House aide Clark Mollenhoff, who was eager to testify.

The way is open to clear the air of the special interest pressures which had been arrayed against a forthright civil servant who did his job.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Allende's Troubles

Salvador Allende needs the cooperation of the military now more than ever. They strengthen his position vis-a-vis the radical elements in his own party and towards the opposition. A continued military presence in the government would represent a victory for the moderate forces in Chile and would also open up opportunities for reaching an agreement with "progressive" elements in the opposition, though this would certainly stop short of their participation in the government. Any other alternative would entail escalation towards civil war and seems unthinkable.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 30, 1898

NEW YORK—Nothing has occurred to change the situation in Cuba within the past 24 hours, but something may be expected on Thursday, according to our Madrid correspondent, which will bring "peace with honor." It is therefore unfortunate that under these circumstances the jingoes in Congress should indulge in bombastic war talk without waiting to see just what the Spanish proposals are. If the President feels the country can wait, then Congress certainly should do the same.

Fifty Years Ago

March 30, 1923

HOLLYWOOD—Herbert K. Sanborn has filed divorce action against Miss Gloria Swanson, charging desertion. They were married in 1919 and separated in 1921. He is the star's second husband, her first being Wallace Beery, the actor, and they separated after a year, when he obtained a divorce, also on the ground of desertion. And another screen star's marital problems were in the news when it was declared that Rudolph Valentino's second marriage was illegal.



'Give the Password? I Believe It's 'Veteran'... Isn't It?'

The Incalculable Magnitude of Child Abuse

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON.—Adults have been beating, torturing and killing their children ever since we supposedly became a little higher than the animals. Only lately, though, is anyone asking why we do it and why can't we prevent it. Social scientists, lawyers, psychiatrists and a few parent groups have been seriously studying the derangement for the past 10 years. As an important part of this discussion, hearings on child abuse were opened yesterday by the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth. We have had attention on the subject before, but we still stumble along to solutions, never surefooted about whose responsibility it is to think about the unthinkable.

As with the crime of rape, exact figures on child abuse are unavailable. Dr. C. Henry Kempe, a Denver pediatrician who directs the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, estimates some 60,000 cases were reported last year. The unreporteds are unknown. Occasional child abuse cases reach the courts—it is odd how seldom we think of children as having legal rights—and the trials are reported by the press. A common impression from these accounts is that the murdering or battering adults are fringe cases, exceptions to the happy rule that most parents are naturally loving. Actually taken to an extreme, certain seemingly normal styles of child-raising can easily lead to violence. Two Denver psychiatrists working with Kempe write: "There seems to be an unbroken spectrum of parental action toward children, ranging from the breaking of bones and fracturing of skulls through severe bruising to severe spanking and on to mild reminder 'pats' on the bottom. To be aware of this, one has only to look at the families of one's friends and neighbors, to look and listen to the parent-child interactions at the playground and the supermarket, or even to recall how one raised one's own children or was raised oneself.

"The amount of yelling, scolding, slapping, punching, hitting and yanking acted out by parents on very small children is almost shocking. Hence we have felt that in dealing with the abused child we are not observing an isolated, unique phenomenon, but only the extreme form of what we would call a pattern or style of child rearing quite prevalent in our culture."

Vertical Spread

It is not true that the abusing parents are found only among the uneducated and poor, though—as in other crimes—these are often the first to be hauled into court. Violent parents are in all parts of society. Dr. Sidney Wasserman of the Smith College School of Social Work says: "How easy it is to deny that within all of us lies a potential for violence and that any of us could be unreachable. What is more repugnant to our rational, 'mature' minds than the thought of committing impulsive, violent acts against a helpless child? We tell ourselves that the primitive, untempered instincts responsible for such acts could not erupt in us. But stripped of our defenses against such instincts and placed in a social and psychological climate conducive to violent behavior, any of us could do the 'unthinkable.' This thought should humble us: perhaps we are not battering parents only because conditions do not lead us to commit 'unnatural' acts."

Although violent parents are not isolated by class, they are distinguishable by behavior. "Their lives are marked by illegitimacy, paramour relationships, misuse of income, repeated evictions, excessive use of alcohol, deplorable housing and housekeeping," writes James Delsordo, a Philadelphia social worker. "They obviously cannot help themselves. The abuse of their children seems to be rooted in an overflow of their own frustration. Irresponsibility and lack of belief in themselves and anything else. In such cases, the possibility of the family remaining intact is remote. The parents are generally vacuous, pleasure-seeking and devoid of guilt, except for periods of extreme remorse and self-pity. They make promises easily and plead with the case-worker for 'one more chance.' Most parents respond poorly to formal psychotherapy."

And Prevention?

Is child abuse preventable? Specialists like Kempe—regarded as a pioneer in the field—believe so. In "Helping the Battered Child and His Family," (Lippincott) Kempe writes that only 10 percent of America's battering parents are too mentally ill to be helped while a child is in the home. The other 90 percent may be helped. He sees changes in the traditional social agencies as essential. For one thing, welfare departments often make a parent feel uncared for, exactly the feeling that is passed onto the child through a brutal beating. Kempe and his associates say that a violent parent suffers from a "deprivation of basic mothering—a lack of the deep sense of being cared for and cared about from the beginning of one's life." At Kempe's center in Denver, a child protection team includes pediatricians, psychiatrists, social and welfare workers and a nurse.

In addition, treatment includes Families Anonymous, a program similar to Parents Anonymous. The latter has chapters in some dozen states and was founded in California by a former child abuser (a woman known as Jolly K.). Parents Anonymous chapters are not only for those who have beaten their children but for those who have not but are bewildered—as so many parents are—by the puzzles of child rearing. (Information about PA is available from Jolly K., National Parent Chapter, 2009 Farrell Avenue, Redondo Beach, California 90278.)

Although everyone knows that children's atrocities are occurring, even getting them reported is a challenge. A 1967 survey showed that a fifth of some 200 physicians said they seldom or never considered child abuse when examining an injured child; even if they had a suspicion and were legally protected to report it, a fourth said they would not. In "A Silent Tragedy," a book to be published in May by the Alfred Publishing Company, Peter and Judith DeCourcy argue that "the first requirement for helping abused children is an adequate reporting law. Such a law should protect the often frightened person making the complaint; therefore, anonymous complaints should be accepted. Investigations of all complaints should be made immediately... Reporting should be mandatory for any person who knows of child abuse or neglect..."

In the end, many child abuse cases involve parent abuse also; the optic nerve of reform easily sees the battered body of the child, but the disturbed personality of the parent should be sighted also. To protect children before they are abused is the ideal, rather than only after. But until aid is offered to potentially dangerous parents—as Dr. Kempe, Jolly K., and others offer aid—helping abused children will mostly be catch-up work. Families, meaning mothers, fathers and children, deserve better.

Japan and the Outer World

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO.—It would appear from a lengthy conversation with Premier Kakuei Tanaka that Japan's current foreign policy is founded on American security guarantees. Chinese friendship and a relationship with Russia where economic potential is mitigated by political coolness. When assessing the views expressed by the present chief of government it is notable that Western Europe doesn't figure large on his horizon.

Tanaka acknowledges there is a national debate on neutralism versus the United States treaty tie, but dismisses advocates of the former theory as relatively unimportant. Were their ideas ever to prevail, he says, Communism would be developed as an alternative to the present system and "the only logical result would be to divide Japan like Vietnam."

While conceding that this country relies for protection on the U. S. Seventh Fleet plus ultimate nuclear deterrents, he argues it is unreasonable to expect Japan to pay for this in the way West Germany does by offset contributions for American military support in Europe. "That would merely strengthen the argument of those who wish to abrogate the bilateral security treaty," he contends. "We are not Germany. We have no Berlin wall staring us in the face."

Moreover, he continues, Japan has no desire to become a military power once again. World War II was the first conflict the Japanese ever lost and they are unused to the "European game" of "sometimes winning, sometimes losing." Furthermore, they were the first and only people to suffer from atomic holocaust. Therefore great resentment exists against the mere thought of recreating serious armed strength, apart from modest self-defense forces. "Nobody," he says, "could win an election on the issue of constitutional revision to permit greater military power."

With this in mind, he insists, there is no fundamental difference between Tokyo and Washington and no contradiction in their views on China and Russia. He adds: "Not a single Japanese diplomatic action is taken on these matters without prior consultation and agreement with the United States." (This apparent lack of resentment at the so-called "Nixon shocks" is not shared by all Tanaka's cabinet, notably Foreign Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone).

Views on China

With respect to China, a country toward which Japan feels a guilt complex and whose culture is viewed as Rome once viewed that of Athens, the premier is convinced Peking has no aspiration for super power status. He says: "That is what they told President Nixon and what they subsequently told me.

"Moreover, one-third of China's long frontier with Russia and India is restless and undefined. The Chinese population is rising at perhaps 2 percent annually. Yet the gross national product is only half of Japan's. Therefore they must concentrate on internal development. If China had truly wanted to be a global super power it would not have encouraged the North Vietnamese to end their war."

Tokyo welcomes China's support in the Japanese dispute with Russia over territory seized by Moscow in 1945. Four small islands in the Kuriles are claimed by Japan. Tanaka says not only that Peking endorses this claim but that its press has written that the entire Kuriles group should be handed back, something not even Tokyo has asked for.

The premier contends the Soviet government has not changed its attitude on this matter since 1957 when it offered to return two of the islands if Japan would agree to negotiate the status of the other two. He could not possibly "go back 15 years" on the issue, he insists. Therefore it would be difficult for him to visit Moscow at this time as suggested by the Kremlin.

Nevertheless, he was prepared to separate the diplomatic question from the economic question raised by Russia's suggestion that Japan assist in development of Siberian natural gas and petroleum resources. The latter proposal could be dealt with on its merits, in terms of the precise conditions offered by Moscow and also in terms of the reactions of Peking, which is suspicious of Soviet intentions.

To summarize, Tanaka seems to place great reliance on continued U. S. understanding and support and also to hope for developing Chinese sympathy and diplomatic backing. Toward the U.S.S.R., his attitude seems to be dichotomic.

On the one hand, he obviously desires an arrangement that would open to booming Japan new and relatively contiguous energy sources. On the other hand, he prefers political coolness until the territorial question is resolved.

Letters

Billy Graham

Concerning the statement of Billy Graham while in South Africa (IHT, March 22), "I don't want to go to heaven before I've seen all of your beautiful country." It seems to me that he need not worry.

FORREST MILLER.
Geneva.

How can Billy Graham be so sure he'll "go to heaven" (IHT, March 22)? After suggesting to have people castrated and killed, it's not at all certain that that he won't end up in hell.

GEORGE G. SZPIRO.
Zug, Switzerland.

Billy Graham, while crusading in South Africa, obviously felt at home there. Stimulated, no doubt, by its sympathetic atmosphere, he spoke up recently in favor of capital punishment and of the castration of "rapists."

This enlightened and humane man is a good friend of Richard Nixon and perhaps has as good a claim as anyone to being his —bizarre notion—spiritual adviser. The two friends share an important objective: to turn the 20th Century into an intellectual Stone Age.

London. JOHN R. GOETZ.

End of Terrorism

To anyone with a sense of history, Gideon Rafael's diatribe against Arab terrorism (IHT, March 28), reveals man's infinite capacity for hypocrisy and self-righteousness. No doubt a convention against terrorism, or Mr. Rafael's "alliance" of the "haves" against the "have-nots," is a splendid idea. Yet would the Jews have signed it in the late 1940s when they were the terrorists bombing and murdering for noble ends? Now that Israel is a state, things are different. Killing is all right as it is official government action. Sending arms to the terrorist Grivas on Cyprus to overthrow the legal government is all right as it is state policy. Sending assassins to Europe to kill Israel's enemies is all right as they are "beyond the human pale." It is human nature to defend what you have, whether you took it from others or not, but it is more than objectionable to dress it up in humanist quotes. Only yesterday the shoe was on the other foot and today's shoe, like that of so many other states, is the military boot.

MARTIN HALM.
Geneva.

Watergate's Most Angered: Conservatives

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—One of the most curious features in that cavern of curiosity, the Watergate affair, is the attitude of the right wing of American politics. Republicans and conservatives have been far more vociferous than anybody else in condemning the attitude of the White House.

For once, accordingly, the President will find it very hard to rally support by blaming his troubles on the Eastern establishment press. If anything, political benefits of the very highest kind are apt to accrue to a Republican leader prepared to catch the winds of conservative hostility to the Watergate affair.

Perhaps the best indication of the thunder on the right comes from newspaper commentators. Consider, for example, the conservative columnist James Kilpatrick. On Martin Agronsky's television show last weekend, Mr. Kilpatrick burst out with a cry from the heart. "I am so sick about this whole thing," he said of the Watergate affair.

Another good example is Vermont Royster, the former editor of the Wall Street Journal. Here are some excerpts from a column he wrote on Watergate the other day:

"The Watergate affair is no longer an amusing caper which the administration can lightly brush aside... the White House has bungled things... the White House muffed one opportunity after another to clear the air."

Then there is Ralph de Toledano, a biographer of Mr. Nixon, with close ties to the White House. This is what Mr. de Toledano said the other day in a column about relations between Dwight Chapin, a former White House aide, and H. R. Haldeman, the President's top assistant for administration:

"In the widening investigation of the Watergate case, the involvement of White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman becomes increasingly apparent. The participation of Dwight Chapin, the President's appointments secretary, in the shenanigans which include the bugging of Democratic headquarters, forbids any other conclusion. For Chapin was entirely the creature of Haldeman and would under no circumstance have embarked on any course of action without his mentor's knowledge and permission."

A conservative streak also distinguishes the figures in the Watergate affair who have done most damage to the administration. John Sirica, the federal judge who repeatedly expressed doubt about the veracity of witnesses and defendants during the trial in his court, is a Republican appointee who worked for a conservative law firm after graduating from the Georgetown Law School.

Then there is James McCord, the former CIA agent and security chief of the Republican campaign who was apprehended in the Watergate break-in. Mr. McCord is now spilling the beans about efforts to mask what happened from the FBI, the Justice Department, Judge Sirica and the public.

What Law? What Order?

But Mr. McCord is no romantic cloak-and-dagger adventurer. His job at the CIA was to make sure that American diplomatic installations abroad were proof against entry or bugging. He's a steady, middle-class professional with a thing about Communists.

Lastly, there are the two men most responsible for pushing the investigation in the special Watergate inquiry set up by the Senate. One is Sam Ervin, the conservative former judge of North Carolina whom the President called "a great constitutional lawyer." The other is Lowell Weicker, an orthodox Connecticut Republican from an old-line GOP family, who is so appalled by what he has seen that he has developed an investigative effort of his own.

That conservatives should be particularly outraged by Watergate is easy to understand. They set tremendous store by principled government and the maintenance of law and order. But what Watergate discloses, at the very peak of authority in this country, is an insensitivity to principle—a moral vacuum. That fact now has tremendous political implications. It denies to President Nixon the use of his favorite, divisive tactic. Since his main opposition on Watergate comes from the right, he cannot hope to rally the silent majority by his usual attack on the liberal establishment.

On the contrary, an enormous constituency—the constituency that truly cares about morality in government—has been put up for grabs by the Watergate affair. A principled Republican of honesty and brains who played Watergate straight could be projected by the investigation to the very forefront of presidential politics.

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General Vote Urged to End Turkey Crisis

Petition Is Signed by 197 in Congress

ANKARA, March 29 (Reuters).—Turkey's search for a president took a new turn today with a call for early general elections, swiftly backed by almost 200 conservative parliamentarians.

A petition circulated among senators and deputies of the majority Justice party said that it was essential to hold quick elections for a new parliament and that the choosing of a new president could take place thereafter.

The petition, which rapidly gathered 197 signatures, noted that there had been no elections of any kind since 1969 and suggested it was time the people were heard from. It recommended June 10 as the election date.

Parliament has been deadlocked for the last 16 days over the election of a president to succeed Cevdet Sunay, whose seven-year term expired yesterday.

Senate speaker Tekin Arburum has become the acting president, and the petition recommended that he continue in that capacity until after general elections.

Well-informed sources said military leaders were unlikely to welcome the petition, which has not been given official Justice party backing. Two years ago, the army toppled the Justice party government of premier Suleyman Demirel and demanded wide-ranging reforms which still have not been realized.

Bulent Ecevit, chairman of the opposition Republican People's party, warned today it would create "anxieties and dangers" if Turkey if a new president were not elected soon.

So far, 11 ballots have ended inconclusively with no candidate gathering a simple majority of 368 votes. A 12th ballot will be held tomorrow.

Mr. Sunay today took his oath of office in the Turkish Senate. The constitution grants ex-presidents the right to become senators for life.

The Turkish Constitution prohibits a president from serving two terms, and amendments to extend Mr. Sunay's term of office were defeated in the Senate and Assembly.



Associated Press.

BUT HOW DO YOU TIE IT?—New polo tie on display in Neiman Marcus specialty store in Dallas. It has a pocket for tollway change, a place for vitamin pills and in this case a $200 mini-calculator from England. The tie itself sells for $12.50. Any buyers?

Dissent-Torn Black Panthers Vanish From Algerian Haven

ALGIERS, March 29 (NYT).—The handsome villa at el-Biar that the Black Panthers had occupied since Algeria accredited their party as a liberation movement in September, 1970, has been shut and is deserted.

No one answers the bell, all the shutters are closed and the brass plaque is dirty. Neighbors in the area, an Algiers suburb where many diplomats live, say that the Panthers left about three weeks ago, taking their possessions. They apparently have departed from the country.

They left nothing behind, the neighbors said.

The international section of the Black Panther party was active in Algeria under Eldridge Cleaver's leadership from September, 1970, until his resignation as leader on Jan. 17, 1972. Cleaver was succeeded by Pete O'Neal, founder of the Kansas City section of the party. However, Mrs. Cleaver stayed on as communications secretary of the party. From then on, the organization started to fall apart.

Strains, Disagreements

Disagreements and strains became evident. The arrival of two hijacked American airliners last summer and the demands of the hijackers to be integrated into the party put a further strain on the organization. Relations with the Algerian government deteriorated as a consequence.

Last Aug. 10 Algerian police raided the Panther headquarters. A reception planned by the Panthers for Aug. 18, Day of Solidarity with the Afro-American People, was canceled by order of the Algerian police.

Mr. O'Neal reportedly left Algeria without notice last Sept. 25 and was succeeded by Roger Holden, a 24-year-old Vietnam war veteran and airliner hijacker. Shortly after this, Donald Cox, former field marshal of the Panthers and a long-time associate of Cleaver, published an open letter dissociating himself from all Panther activities and all individuals connected with the movement. Mr. Cox has not been seen in Algiers since December.

Cleaver has not been seen since January.

A spokesman for the Algerian National Liberation Front, the country's single party, said that he knew nothing about "the movements of members of the Black Panther party." Asked whether the organization was still accredited as a liberation movement, he would not reply.

There was no clue to where the Panthers may have moved. Rumors that they have gone to Tanzania could not be confirmed.

Potential World Conflict Seen In Raw Materials Shortage

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—World shortages of fuel and other raw material could bring international conflict in the future, a British research institute said today.

But it added that the world is awakening to the danger.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies said, "It was far from Soviet-American exchanges or promises of exchanges of food and fuels on a massive scale, that raw material resources were becoming once more a major potential factor in the world political balance."

The institute added in its annual survey of world strategy: "The extraordinary news that the bombing of North Vietnam at the end of the year was under strain because the United States, of all countries, lacked fuel was a sign of changing times."

The growing shortage of oil indicated that the Arab oil-producing nations "would almost certainly by the 1980s become, even more than any industrial power, the creditor nations of the world, with vast revenues they could hardly spend at home."

The institute is an independent research organization devoted to the study of international security, defense and arms control. Its work is financed by international foundations and trust funds. President Nixon has consulted it in the past.

The institute said 1972 was one of the most momentous years in recent history from the point of view of future world strategy and the balance of power. Events of the year included the emergence of China from isolation, culminating in the visit to Peking by President Nixon, and the President's visit to Moscow where he signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The President's visit to Peking, the institute said, was a clear demonstration of China's "reoccupation with "containment of the Soviet Union" and the 49 Soviet divisions, —more than a million men, 30 percent of all active formations in the Soviet army—on the alert along China's border.

The Peking visit and "the rapid relaxation of Chinese-American tension has created new political mobility and uncertainty throughout Asia," however, the institute said. The thaw "produced also a normalization, and even a rapprochement, between Japan and China and, to a lesser extent, between Japan and the Soviet Union, too. Japan itself was steadily advancing to its goal of outproducing the Soviet Union by the 1980s."

Japan and EEC

Military power, however, remained in the hands of the two superpowers; the strength of Japan and the Common Market "was essentially economic."

With the ending of the Vietnam war, the nations of the world, especially the industrial powers, became gradually aware of a growing interdependence and "an era of negotiation" opened "on so many levels that it promised to become less a diplomatic development than a political way of life for both East and West in the years to follow."

Soviet TV Tower Grows

MOSCOW, March 29 (UPI).—The Ostankino television tower in Moscow, tallest in the world, will become 13.2 feet higher, the Tass news agency said today. The tower, presently 1,749 feet tall, is being expanded to accommodate equipment that will help forecast thunderstorms in the Moscow region.

Concorde Option Policy Ends; Only Purchase Orders Taken

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—On a switch in policy, all outstanding options on the Concorde supersonic jetliner have been eliminated and the money paid to reserve a delivery is being returned to the airlines.

The British-French company that is building the supersonic transport is now taking only direct purchase orders.

The action, which has been going on for more than a month, began after cancellation of eight options by Pan American World Airways and six options by Trans World Airlines at the end of January. American Airlines subsequently canceled its six options.

An airline industry source close to the situation indicated that, after Pan Am and TWA canceled, it became obvious that many airlines would similarly delay making a decision before the economic and market impact of the Concorde was proved in actual performance.

Elimination of the options is characterized as an end to marketing "brinkmanship."

It is estimated that the financial break-even point for the Concorde requires sales of 100 to 150 planes. The current purchase cost is said to be $35 million to $40 million.

At present, the only firm orders are from the British and French national airlines—five for BOAC and four for Air France. In addition, letters of intent to purchase are in hand from China for three planes and from Iran for two, bringing the total to 14.

A spokesman for the manufacturers said that it is expected that more airlines will order the Concorde as the first delivery date in early 1975 approaches.

The three U.S. airlines which had maintained their Concorde options—Continental, Eastern and Braniff—confirmed that letters had recently been received stating that the options were canceled and that the money was being returned.

A spokesman for Braniff said the company had been advised by British Aircraft Corp. that $700,000 in options for three planes would be returned in a few weeks.

Braniff continues to remain interested in the supersonic plane.

Continental, which also had options for three planes, said in a statement that its routes at present do not allow it to use the Concorde, although it "maintains interest in the project."

Eastern, with six options, had no comment other than to confirm the cancellations.

Concorde-002 Damaged

BRISTOL, England, March 29 (UPI).—The second test model of the Concorde, due to visit Australia soon for atmospheric trials, was damaged yesterday as it left its hangar and will be grounded for some weeks.

Concorde-002 was being taken backwards from its hangar when the top of the door struck its towering tail fin. An immediate inquiry was ordered.

Officials said special X-ray equipment would check any stress to the air frame; repairs and examination of the tail fin would involve considerable dismantling.

UN Role Sought By North Korea

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 29—North Korea, which the United Nations fought a war against 23 years ago, has applied for membership in the World Health Organization in an apparent move toward gaining official observer status in the UN.

North Korea's Foreign Minister, Ho Dam, applied in a letter received at WHO headquarters in Geneva on March 20 and the application has been put on the agenda for the agency's assembly opening May 8. Also on the agenda will be an application by East Germany.

By custom, only governments that belong to specialized agencies of the UN are permitted to send official observers to the New York headquarters.

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Obituaries

Kalatozov, Russian Director; Made 'The Cranes Are Flying'

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, March 29.—Soviet film director Mikhail Kalatozov, 70, who directed the prize-winning film "The Cranes Are Flying," about World War II, has died after a long illness, Tass news agency reported yesterday.

His obituary was signed by Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, and Tass described him as "an ardent patriot to his last breath."

Mr. Kalatozov began as a technician and cameraman. He directed his first film in 1928.

"The Cranes Are Flying," made in 1957, won the Golden Palm, top prize of the Cannes Film Festival, the following year.

Among his other films were "Hostile Whirlwinds," "The Letter That Was Never Sent" and "Ya Cuba."

Mr. Kalatozov held the order of the Red Star and won the Stalin Prize in 1951.

Bishop William Scarlett

ST. LOUIS, March 29 (NYT).—Bishop William Scarlett, 90, Episcopal bishop of Missouri from 1930 to 1952, died in Boston yesterday.

He was a social and theological liberal who espoused such causes as equal rights for blacks, and ecumenical relations between churches decades before they came to the forefront of American society.

As early as 1932, he held a controversial intercommunion service at Christ Church Cathedral, in which Episcopalians and Presbyterians participated.

He was a national board member of the Urban League and of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Niles Trammell

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—Niles Trammell, 78, former president and chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Co., died yesterday in North Miami, Fla.

A pioneer in the development of network broadcasting, Mr. Trammell was responsible for bringing "Amos 'n' Andy" to the attention of the nation by putting them on radio six nights a week. He also brought "Fibber McGee and Molly" and "Lum and Abner" to radio and was instrumental in the creation of many "soap operas," including "Ma Perkins," "Betty and Bob" and "Today's Children." Among the stars in other entertainment fields that Mr. Trammell established in radio were Eddie Cantor, Ed Wynn, Al Jolson and Phil Baker.

Mary Reesor Porter

BRADENTON, Fla., March 29 (AP).—Dr. Mary Reesor Porter, 96, who battled sex discrimination at the turn of the century and became a doctor, died here yesterday.

Dr. Porter, who graduated from Columbia University in 1909 with a bachelor's degree and in 1910 with a master's, received her medical degree in 1920 from Cornell University.

She was denied entrance to Columbia's Medical School because she was a woman, Dr. Porter once said in an interview.

Robert H. Morrison

CHULA VISTA, Calif., March 29 (NYT).—Robert H. Morrison, 89, who played a leading part in the expansion of colleges and universities in New Jersey as assistant commissioner of higher education, died here Sunday.

Mr. Morrison headed Paterson, N.J., State Teachers College before his appointment in 1937 as state director of teaching education.

Appointed in 1945 to the assistant commissionership for higher education, he encouraged the expansion of both public and private institutions after World War II.

Frank M. Cavett

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 29 (NYT).—Frank Morgan Cavett, 67, a screen writer who won two Oscars, died Sunday in Santa Monica Hospital.

Mr. Cavett was cited in 1944 for his collaboration on the screenplay of "Going My Way," in which Bing Crosby played the young priest, and for his collaboration on the story of "The Greatest Show on Earth" in 1952.

He also had collaborated with Dorothy Parker on "Angelica," and had worked on "Tom Brown's School Days," "Second Chorus," "Syncopation" and "The Corn Is Green."

Campora Meets Pontiff; Believed Asking Support

VATICAN CITY, March 29 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI received Argentine President-elect Hector J. Campora and his family today in private audience, a request that was denied last November to his mentor, former Argentine dictator Juan D. Peron.

Mr. Campora, his wife and two sons, Pedro and Hector jr., spent 35 minutes with the Pope in what the Vatican emphasized was a private family audience. Vatican sources said that Mr. Campora probably asked the Pope for support, or at least no active opposition, from the Argentine Episcopate for his new Peronist government.

Mr. Campora stopped briefly outside the Vatican to speak with an Argentine television newsman, and said that he also had visited with Archbishop Giovanni Benelli, the Vatican substitute secretary of state, and Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican "foreign minister."

Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini, however, later denied that Mr. Campora had seen Archbishop Benelli and Archbishop Casaroli. "Campora was received neither by Benelli nor Casaroli," Mr. Alessandrini said. "It was a private audience [with the Pope] with his family."

Mr. Peron sought a papal audience before his return to Argentina last November, but he was rebuffed by Archbishop Casaroli, who went to Mr. Peron's hotel to tell him to stop asking for an audience because he would not get one.

Soviet Populace Seen At 348 Million by 2000

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The population of the Soviet Union is expected to reach between 292 million and 348 million by the year 2000, the Department of Commerce said today.

The population of the U.S.S.R. was estimated at 248.3 million at the beginning of last year, the department said.

That was 67.8 million, or 38 percent, more than in 1950. The Soviet population grew at an average rate of 3.4 million persons per year between 1950 and 1965. From 1965 to 1973, the average yearly gain was 2.4 million.

Cigarette Hunger In Peking

PEKING, March 29 (Reuters).—Officials have fenced in a cigarette-making machine at the British trade fair here to keep back large crowds of Chinese who flock to see the machine turn out 240,000 cigarettes a day.

But the cigarettes are being destroyed to comply with customs requirements, so the Chinese—who are among the heaviest smokers in the world—have to content themselves with watching.

It is estimated that by the time the fair ends 2.5 million cigarettes will have been made and destroyed.

British officials are hoping to sell the Chinese one of the machines, which cost about £100,000.

Fire at Leftist Firm In Rome Called Arson

ROME, March 29 (UPI).—A blaze which the fire brigade said was set by arsonists destroyed $435,000 worth of books early today in the warehouse of the New Left publishing house.

The firm's plant manager said he was sure that the fire was politically motivated. The plant last year printed a book blaming neo-Fascists for an unsolved 1969 bank bombing in which 16 persons died in Milan.

U.S. Says Russia Is Easing Exit Tax on Emigrating Jews

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said today that the Soviet Union has shown "great progress" in waiving high exit taxes for Jews seeking to go to Israel.

It was the first acknowledgement by a high-ranking American official of recent reports that Moscow is easing its regulations on Jewish emigration.

Mr. Rush, at a foreign policy briefing, said that great progress has been made in achieving freer emigration rights for Soviet Jews. He indicated that the apparent change of attitude by the Russians will ease objections in Congress to giving Russia most-favored-nation status.

Led by Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., majorities in the Senate and the House have endorsed proposals that would prevent the United States from extending trade advantages to Russia unless the high taxes concerning Jews are removed.

There is "great danger the United States might, by pressing too hard legislatively ... set off a wave of anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union, Mr. Rush said.

He said that the American objective of aiding the immigration of Jews to Israel cannot be reached by withholding most-favored-nation status. He said that he hoped the proposal would advance in Congress and, at the same time, that the Russians would continue their policy of waiving the taxes.

In any event, Mr. Rush said, great progress has been made to date. He said that Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union at a rate of about 2,500 a year in 1970. Last year, he said, the total was 32,000 and Jews are leaving the Soviet Union at a rate of 3,500 a month so far this year.

Car Strikes U.K. Troops

PADERBORN, West Germany, March 29 (Reuters).—A car struck a column of British troops here last night, killing two members of the Royal Irish Rangers and injuring six others, police said. A spokesman said that the car, driven by a West German man, struck the 26-man column as the soldiers were marching from a nearby firing range.

'Sunken Ship' Sends Message

NEW YORK, March 29 (Reuters).—Radio messages have been picked up from the Norwegian bulk carrier Anita which was believed to have sunk off the East Coast, a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said today.

He said the signals were picked up yesterday by a marine radio station in Canada, but the operators delayed reporting them because they were unaware of the anxiety over the ship.

The spokesman said the vessel had apparently lost use of its high-frequency radio and the messages were attempts by the Anita to make contact by short-range radio. A week ago another Norwegian bulk carrier, the Norse Variant, sank off the East Coast with the loss of all but one of its 30-member crew.

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THEATER

A Pirandello Play Premiers In France

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

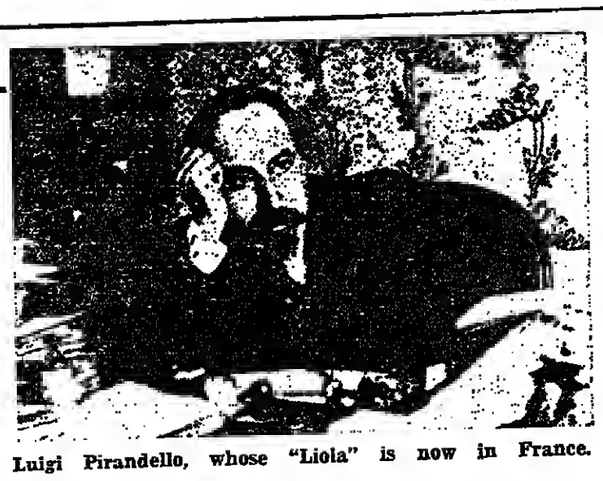
PARIS, March 29 (IHT).—"Liola," an early play by Luigi Pirandello, enjoyed marked success when it was revived at the Teatro Argentina in Rome this season. It is now being accorded a belated French première at the Théâtre de la Commune in Aubervilliers.

Written in 1916 when the novelist-turned-playwright was vacationing in his native Sicily, it is a peasant comedy, but a peasant comedy that contains the seed of its author's skill at dramatic dialectic.

On the surface it is a tale of bawdry, relating the attempted revenge of the envious, unwed Tuzza on her village rival, Mita, who has both a rich husband (Simone) and a gallant admirer (Liola, a carefree, local blade), the latter coveted by Tuzza. Tuzza becomes pregnant by Liola and then arranges for Simone, ashamed of his childless marriage which denotes his impotence, to pose as the father of the forthcoming offspring. Liola resolves the disgraced Mita's problem by making her pregnant, too, and so restoring her to wifely dignity. The plot might be out of Boccaccio, but the treatment is a sample of Pirandello's penchant for paradox, his familiar contrasting of what is real and what seems to be real.

Fine comedy has often been defined as tragedy sporting a grinning mask, but beneath the tragic mask an ironic smile is almost always present, especially in the question-mark theater of Pirandello. His delight in shocking surprises, his habit of playfully arguing that black is white and his zany exuberance in setting everything topsy-turvy, a trait perhaps inherited from the irreverent Commedia dell'Arte, is to be discovered in his most serious dramas. These qualities were an integral part of his personality as they were of his playwriting.

When world-famous and the recipient of the Nobel prize, he paid a visit to the United States to deliver a series of lectures at a princely fee. The first—and the last—of these addresses was given at the exclusive New York Colony Club. All the bedizened Park Avenue dowagers and eminent members of the DAR were in attendance. The maestro rose to speak and spoke—in Italian. There were polite murmurs of bewilderment and Ernest Boyd, the Irish literary critic who spoke a dozen modern languages fluently, was summoned to interpret. The puckish Luigi of Agrigento, attired like a funeral director, then gravely repeated what he had to say in his own tongue. No tonnage of ceremonious pomposity could crush the mischievous urchin in the honored master.



Luigi Pirandello, whose "Liola" is now in France.

"Liola" is a saucy, sunlit taunting of bourgeois hypocrisy. The hero might be a divinity of antiquity descended to earth to preach by his example a happier, pagan code. In the staging at the Théâtre de la Commune, the role has been disastrously miscast. Liola, who should be Pan, does not even suggest Peter Pan. The Liola of Aubervilliers has no singing voice—though he must sing—and his speaking voice and his presence are of a like indifference. The village maids in their Sicilian folk dress and the set of the cobblestoned town square bathed in amber sunshine are in key with the play, but without a dashing, romantic Liola there is no play.

* * *

Victor Lanoux has written a play, "Le Tourniquet," for himself and a fellow thespian, Jacques Rosny, and the two are performing it—quite brilliantly and without aid of others—at the Théâtre Rive Gauche.

Though frequently very funny, its subject is grim and bitter. In a two-hour, non-stop duologue, man's inhumanity to man is satirically depicted. The scene is a dismal cellar and the time is the future—probably after World War III—when the only two survivors of the holocaust set about the difficult business of living. The world may have been destroyed, but all the ignoble characteristics of "the bad monkey" have been preserved in this odd couple. One of them, fancying himself infinitely superior, bullies and oppresses his companion, hoarding the food supplies for himself and keeping the other, an amiable imbecile, in abject slavery. But when, for a moment, the slave attains power, he is just as quick to impose a similar rule, having learned its uses from his own oppression.

Lanoux as the arrogant superman and Rosny as the idiotic but likeable underdog complement one another in an evening of expert comic teamwork. The piece, played without a letup, is too long and its form meanders between a Beckett nightmare and literary cabaret entertainment, but its sharp, cynical humor is stimulating and it has its share of provocative ideas. It is certainly worth your attention.

* * *

A group of first-nighters was submitted to a crude hoax on Tuesday evening. Having been bidden to attend the première of Michel Polnareff's show—he is a crooner-composer chiefly renowned for a poster on which he exposed his bare behind—they arrived at the Olympia Music Hall to find the doors closed at curtain time. As they were crowded and jostled on the sidewalk before the entrance, photographers snapped Tout-Paris clamoring for the sight of the wonder within. After a short time the more sensible guests, realizing they were serving as unpaid extras, departed in disgust.

The talents of Polnareff and his confidence in his talents may be judged by his having resorted to such shoddy publicity shenanigans.

Music in Paris

Two Singers and Their Recitals

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 29 (IHT).—The ranks of superior lieder singers are not very crowded these days (Fischer-Dieskau only makes it seem that way) so the recital this week by the young German baritone Udo Reinemann was all the more welcome for that.

The Düsseldorf-born, Paris-based singer is not a beginner. He is in his early 30s, with solid training, a number of prizes and an impressive lieder, oratorio and cantata repertory to his credit. Tuesday's well-attended recital at the Salle Gaveau, like a couple of recordings this artist has made, was sponsored by an association called Echanges et Promotion Artistiques, which in collaboration with French Radio-TV specializes in giving young artists a push at a crucial point in their careers.

The baritone has the slender good looks that certainly do not hurt in this business, but more to the point, he has the warm vocal color, the ample range, the musicality and poetic sense that this art demands. The voice is of no more than medium weight, but like the best recitalists, he judges dramatic accents and dynamic gradation so carefully that his climaxes can have powerful effect without powerful sound. He proved this repeatedly in a carefully chosen program that alternated familiar and little-known Schubert, Strauss and Wolf.

The novelty was Frank Martin's six "Jedermann" monologues, drawn from Hofmannsthal's morality play of the death of a rich man. The progress from the doomed man's preoccupation with his earthly riches to his belated concern for his soul was handled by Reinemann with impressive care for the dramatic progress of the cycle.

The pianist was Christian Ivaldi, an absolutely first-rate practitioner of the art that deserves a better name than accompanying. His firm rhythmic drive and flexibility helped the singer past more than one pitfall.

* * *

Mady Mesplé, who just finished a series of recitals at the Théâtre de la Ville, sets herself apart from most coloratura sopranos in refusing to accept any limited notion of what her repertory should be. Her one-hour program, with Janine Reiss as the superb collaborator at the piano, ranged from Haydn and Brahms to Gounod, Satie and Ravel.

The soprano's adventurousness and intelligence lets her get away with things that purely vocal considerations seem to forbid. But in the Brahms group, her silvery voice simply lacked the weight and color to carry the message, and the occasional effort to make points with gesture and facial expression only emphasized that.

But the French songs found her on home ground, especially in the four little-known Gounod pieces, made absolutely delicious by ravishing vocal control and perfect judgment of mood.

On the Arts Agenda

The London Festival Ballet opens a five-week season at the London Coliseum on April 3, running to May 5 with a program of four full-length ballets—"Swan Lake," "Sleeping Beauty," "Giselle" and "Coppelia"—and 17 shorter works, several of them in new productions and three in British premieres—Béjart's "Webern Opus 5," Stevenson's "Three Preludes" (Rachmaninov), and Tudor's "Echoing of Trumpets" (Martinu). Guest artists with the company include Violette Verdy and Helgi Tomasson of the New York City Ballet, Patrice Bart and Peter Breuer.

* * *

The American soprano Jessye Norman will sing the title part of Verdi's "Aida" in a concert version April 5 at the Salle Pleyel and April 8 at the Théâtre de la Ville, in Paris, with Fiorenza Cossotto as Amneris, Pedro Lavirgen as Radames and Walter Alberti as Amonasro. Nino Sanzogno will conduct the ORTF's Orchestre Lyrique and chorus.

* * *

As part of the nation's 25th anniversary celebrations, Israel will sponsor an international piano competition next December in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. The competition, in the name of Artur Rubinstein, will carry a first prize of $5,000 and a recording contract.

Well-Preserved Roman Relics Found in Britain

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Archaeologists in northern England are digging up amazingly well-preserved relics of the Roman Army occupation almost 2,000 years ago.

The site of the discovery is a garrison which the Romans named Vindolandag. It lies next to Hadrian's Wall.

A layer of bracken and heather compressed by a clay foundation, combined with the chemistry of the local soil, had prevented oxygen from destroying the relics.

Guides to Gastronomy—Michelin and Kléber

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—The Guide Michelin was established in 1900 and has appeared every spring since, except for the years of World Wars I and II. Its purpose was to sell more Michelin tires by enticing automobile owners to travel around France sampling hotels and restaurants. In a fairly short time, it became the Bible of the Big Eaters.

Competition first showed up in 1961 when a rival tire company, Kléber-Colombes, put out the orange Guide Kléber. It caused little commotion. The red Michelin held the supremacy of the road. Little by little, the orange Kléber began to make progress in closing the gap.

The French gastronomic press is now viewing the two guides with the seriousness of racecourse touts eyeing two possible photo-finish contenders for the Grand Prix. Kléber and Michelin are in accord on certain restaurants. The fun lies in the divergences.

Different Approaches

The two guides are different in approach. The Red Book is institutional, encyclopedic, conservative and anonymous. The Orange Book is less comprehensive but personal, opinionated and audacious. Nobody knows the identity of the Michelin inspectors. Everybody knows tall, thin Jean Didier, arbiter of the Kléber.

Didier likens himself to the art dealer who discovers a talent, nurtures him, encourages him, and finally presents him at top market value. While Didier works on build-up, the faceless Michelin works on the guillotine principle. When they axe a star, an establishment can be set back for years.

When 3-star Alexandre Dumaine sold his Hôtel de la Côte-d'Or in Saulieu to gifted young François Minot, the Michelin cancelled all stars, apparently because Michelin wanted Minot to climb up from scratch. Foreigners avoided the Côte d'Or as a triumph of yesteryear and Minot was nearly out of business before he started. Although he has now achieved two stars, he would not have been able to survive without financial help from his entire family and in-laws.

For 1973, Michelin gave its highest accolade—three stars—to six restaurants in the Paris area: Lasserre, Maxim's, Tour d'Argent, Grand Véfour, Taillevent, and Vivarois. The Kléber's top citation—a crowned red rooster—went to only five Paris houses: Lucas Carton, Chez Denis, Lasserre, Taillevent and the Vivarois.

In 1970

The Vivarois received its three stars from the Michelin only this spring. However, in 1970 the Kléber jury, a panel of French food writers, had chosen it as the Revelation of the Year.

Actually both guides were caught napping. The Vivarois opened in October, 1966, and its initial support came primarily from the American colony. The potential French clientele took one horrified look at the tables and chairs by Knoll and backed out without ever tasting the superlative cuisine of talented owner-chef Claude Peyrot.

On Feb. 15, 1967, the Herald Tribune lauded the Vivarois as an event on the local gastronomic circuit. The October, 1967, issue of the American magazine Gourmet hailed Le Vivarois as "a restaurant of our time," saying: "While respectful of the long, rich tradition of French gastronomy, it is emphatically coutemporary, it is the most exciting, audacious and important restaurant in Paris today."

The Chicago Art Institute has such a fine collection of impressionists because while the French were screaming "savages" the Americans were buying. The moral of that story can be applied to Le Vivarois.

Chez Denis, which ranks among the Kléber's glorious five foc the Paris area, isn't even mentioned in the Michelin. With top honors from tha House of Orange and nary a nod from the House of Red, the case of Denis has become the hoopla of the season.

Loved or Loathed

Denis is either loved or loathed. "We consider Denis the last to express the elegance of yesterday as adapted to the gourmandise of today," enthused Didier. "This is no restaurant. This is a dining room where Denis serves his friends."

Even his best friends recognize that Denis is a prima donna whose temperament can result in an unevenness of performance.

We tried him out for lunch again the other day. We were an hour late. The improvised menu was perfection. Belon oysters 000 in beurre blanc. The shallots in the sauce were subtle enough to maintain the essential taste of the oysters. The *profiterolles* filled with a mousse of hrains were peerless. The sole Dugleré had an acid excitement which married well with the blandness of the fish. A rack of lamb was surrounded by a wealth of the tenderest new vegetables.

If you hit Denis right, it is an experience. Otherwise, he can be an expensive mistake. Nonetheless, he is worth the risk.

As of 1973, the spring book-buying list should include both the Michelin and the Kléber.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 29 (IHT). This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

"The Crazies" is an "inept science-fiction film," directed by George A. Romero, the Pittsburgh man who "established himself as the Grandma Moses of exurban horror films with 'The Night of the Living Dead,'" according to Vincent Canby of The Times. "The Crazies" was shot near Pittsburgh with a bunch of actors (Lane Carroll, W.G. McMillan et al) who perform with the "kind of hysterical enthusiasm I haven't seen in 30 years." An Army plane carrying deadly bacteria crashes. The bacteria poison the community's water supply. But the film's real subject is not bacteriological weaponry but "the collapse of a community presented as a spectacle, prompted when the Army moves to quarantine Evans City without explaining what's wrong."

"Echoes," a play by N. Richard Nash, landed at Broadway's Bijou Theater with a "dull thud," according to William Glover of the Associated Press. The play has to do with a man and woman metaphorically boxed in in an insane asylum. "Tilda (Lynn Milgrim) is a total escapist from reality who confesses inability 'to find the cube root of people.' Playing imaginary games with her is Sam (David Selby), perhaps a killer who hasn't quite forgotten the outside world." A mystery visitor (Paul Tripp) ultimately woos Sam into another room, leaving Tilda alone. Clive Barnes of the Times found "Echoes" hollow—"It was not fun. Not fun at all"—while Douglas Watt, in the Daily News, said "Nash's prosaic, clinical approach to his subject is incapable of arousing our pity, much less our interest." And, to Richard Watts of the New York Post, the play is "hopeless."

"The River Niger," a play by Joseph A. Walker, is "one of the best black plays to be seen hereabouts and should be at the Brooks Atkinson Theater for a long, long time," says Clive Barnes in The Times. The play started life with the Negro Ensemble Company at the St. Marks Playhouse and has just moved to Broadway. The hero is Johnny Williams (Douglas Turner Ward), Harlem housepainter, drunk and patriarch. His Air Force officer son is coming home; a hero's welcome awaits him. But the situation is "not at all what it seems." A black South African nurse called Ann (Grenna Whitaker), who is in love with the son, arrives, then the son (Les Roberts) himself, disenchanted with the Air Force and not the hero his father had expected. "The story and its outcome," Barnes writes, "is not entirely unlike one of those ghetto movie thrillers of the 1930s although the morality involved is different, as is the intensity of feeling" and also the writing. "There is a bare rhetoric here that would sound empty and foolish in white mouths." Director Douglas Turner Ward has given tha play "full treatment—the acting is as honest and as eloquently rumbustious as the play itself."



NYT.

Douglas Turner Ward

Sharps and Flats

PARIS—Joe Turner, one of the last of the stride piano players, every night at the Calavados. He has just signed a contract to play in the Newport Jazz Festival in New York on July 4 and 6. Trumpet man Bill Coleman at the Trois Mailletz (an 11th-century cellar). The soul group ICE with singer Bill Coombs every Wednesday at Sarah's Chevalier du Temple (also an 11th-century cellar). And the rock group West, Bruce and Laing at the Opéra-Comique on April 4 at 9.

* * *

LONDON—Folk singer Joan Baez at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on April 4, and the Blood, Sweat and Tears at the Odeon Hammersmith on April 5.

* * *

GENEVA—Rocky Roberts and the Colemen at the Club 58. The Traditional 7 at the Boîte à Jazz March 31 and the Claude Hubert Orchestra at the Vernier, also on the 31st.

* * *

ROTTERDAM—Georges Moustaki at tha Doelen Theater at midnight on April 7.

* * *

LOS ANGELES—Three of the ex-Beatles—John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr—are currently working on a new album, Missing is Paul MacCartney.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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March 29, 1973

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— (w) BtP Trust S.A.	$11.15	(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund	$2.16
— (w) BtP Income Fund	$10.20	(d) Newwirth Inv. Fund	$1,154
(w) Broad & Wall, Fd. Int'l	$56.91	N.A.M.P.	$37.49
(w) Browninvest	$22.22	(w) Nippon Fund	$7.25
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.98	(w) Nor. Amar. Int. Fund	$13.07
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.48	(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$9.49
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.77	(w) Overseas Trust Bk.	$8.74
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(w) Olympia Cap. Fed. Inc.	$11.17
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.80	(d) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$4.18
— (w) Capital Invest S.A.	$11.83	(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$0.47
(d) Capital Sentinvest	LF936	(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	
(d) Caribinco N.V. "C" Sh.	$140.75	(r) Pegasus Intern'l	LF2,149
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fund	$983.51	(d) Renta Fund	LF3,664
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$9.95	(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF780
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.07	(d) Rentinvest	
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. S Certs.	$10.00	SAFE GROUP:	
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$102.15	— (d) Safe Fund	$9.66
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$3.64	— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.52
(d) Corvus Invest. Units		— (d) Global Fund	$7.48
CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF75.00
— (d) O.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF96.25	(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.29
— (d) O.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF101.50	SEPRO:	
CREDIT SUISSE:		— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.82
SWISS BANK CORP.:		SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF176.50	— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.30
— (d) Intervalor	SF104.25	— (d) Share Realty	$12.49
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF261.53	— (w) Shareholders Especial	$7.03
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.84	— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.13
(w) D.G.C.	$60.90	— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.95
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.49	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.43	— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.58
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,116	— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.48
DREYFUS GROUP:		— (d) I.T.P.	$10.54
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.04	(w) SMH 1	DM103.30
— (w) Dr.Interet.Inv.Fd.	$11.99	SOFID, GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (w) Dr.Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.56	— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Es.	SF1,478
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—	— (r) Secunwiss	SF1,308
(d) Eurunion	$51.18	(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.69
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$8.46	(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$294.42
FIDELITY:		(w) Star Fund	$3.44
— (w) Fidelity Scottish	$11.44	(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.52
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.28	SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.21	— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF$14.00
(d) Fidunion	BF1 208	— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF101.50
(d) Finance Union	$11.02	— (d) Universal Fund	SF119.45
(w) First/Fund	$12.63	(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.49
FIRST INVESTORS:		(w) Tokyo Cap.Holdings NV.	$45.08
— (w) American Trust	$4.84	(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.89
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd.	$10.10	(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.95
— (i) Austi.Ltd.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22	(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.84
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$34.57	(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£12.70
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$107.26	UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$22.21	— (d) Amca O.S. sh.	SF55.00
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.50	— (d) Bond Invest	SF92.75
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF3,787	— (d) Euris Eu. Sh.	SF171.00
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF111.69	— (d) Forsa S.w. Sh.	SF125.00
(d) Fondialis	$12.81	— (d) Globinvest	SF93.00
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:		— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF116.30
— (w) Fd of Austral.($UB)	$4.71	— (d) Safit Sc. Af. Sh.	SF248.00
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.80	— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF164.50
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15	UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$3.12	— (d) Atlantifonds	DM20.43
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.42	— (d) Europafonds	DM43.15
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.10	— (d) Unifonds	DM35.27
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:		— (d) Unirenta	DM41.97
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$24.15	— (d) Univspecial I	DM72.13
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.80	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.75
(r) Growth International	$8.70	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.67
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.52	(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.37
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.33	(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,628.14
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV.	$4,981.00	(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,628.67
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.28M	(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$547.09
(i) H.O.L.T./Hobert	$31.78	(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.60
(d) ICOFUND	$12.46	(w) Worldwide Special	$3,576.53
(w) INDOSUEZ	$28.36	(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$9.71
(d) Intexfin	$432.25	(w) Zodiac Fund	$5.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.63		
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,968		

DM — Deutsche Mark; • — Ex-dividend; n — New; NA — Not Available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

It's the tropic sun sinking over Montego Bay...



It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.

BRAZIL-MIDDLE EAST LINK

The formation of the first multinational trading company in Brazil was announced yesterday in São Paulo by Messrs. Paulo Geyer, Adnan M. Khashoggi and Eduardo Saddi. The new company, to be called União-Triad, will focus on the establishment of new markets for Brazilian goods and services as well as finance, industrial projects and commercial enterprises in Brazil, Saudi Arabia and the Middle East.

União-Triad, with an initial capital of 20 million Cruzeiros (approximately $3.3 million), was formed by the association of the União and Sadima Groups of Brazil with the Triad Group of Saudi Arabia, one of the largest financial and industrial conglomerates of the Middle East.

The company is the first to comply with the minimum capital requirement recently established by the Banco Central do Brasil for trading companies. União-Triad will commence operations in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Beirut, New York, Paris and London.

Mr. Eduardo Saddi was named President of the Company. He will be seconded by two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Antoine Georges Malouf and Mr. Marcus Vinitius da Albuquerque e Mello, representing respectively the Sadima and União Groups. The advisory council is composed of Messrs. Paulo Geyer, Roberto Campos, Adnan M. Khashoggi and Morton P. Macleod.

"The formation of União-Triad," said a representative of the group, "will open new perspectives and larger markets for Brazilian goods throughout the operational area of the Triad Group, and will establish a new bridge between Brazil and the Middle East."

Adnan Khashoggi, chairman of the Triad Group, is only 38 years old and owner of two American Banks, based in California, National Security and Contra Costa.

MODARCO S.A.

MODERN ART COLLECTION S.A.

CONVOCATION

à l'assemblée générale ordinaire des Actionnaires qui aura lian

mercredi 11 avril 1973, à 17 h,

à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
6, rue de Hollande, Genève.

ORDRE DU JOUR :

1. Rapport de gestion pour l'exercice du 1er janvier 1972 au 31 décembre 1972. Bilan et compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1972.
2. Rapport du Commissaire aux Comptes.
3. Approbation de ces rapports.
4. Affectation du résultat de l'exercice.
5. Décharge au Conseil d'administration.
6. Election des administrateurs.
7. Réélection du Commissaire aux Comptes.
8. Divers.

Le rapport de gestion, le bilan, le compte de pertes et profits, le rapport du commissaire aux comptes et la proposition concernant l'affectation du résultat de l'exercice sont à la disposition des actionnaires dès le 1er avril 1973 à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A., à Genève, Zurich et Lugano, et à la Banque du Rhône S.A. à Genève.

Les cartes d'admission pour l'assemblée générale peuvent être retirées contre dépôt des actions jusqu'au 5 avril 1973 au plus tard, auprès de :

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.
à Genève et à ses succursales de Zurich et Lugano.
BANQUE DU RHONE S.A.,
à Genève.

Au nom du Conseil d'Administration,
Le Président :
J.-J. MICHEL.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1973

...irre Charges Europe ...bdicates' Before U.S.

..., France, March 29 (AP-...aymond Barre, former ...sident of the Common ... Commission, today strong-...ized Europe's "abdication" ...t of the United States ... the recent monetary ...

...ssing the European Insti-... International Studies, Mr. ... noted that the United ... had benefited once again ...rope's "hesitations, errors, ...nces and improvisations." ...aid that at no time did ...tners of the United States ...nd publicly underline that ... time to put an end to ... adjustments which gave ... the dollar an unquestionable advantage over other major currencies.

Not only did Europe fail to present a coherent doctrine for joint action or submit precise proposals, it has also accepted the "effacement of the International Monetary Fund because its director-general displeased Washington," Mr. Barre declared.

Calls for Firmness

Mr. Barre said the United States would show greater consideration for Europe if it presented a coherent, firm and constructive front, rather than giving in through fear of being called anti-American.

The former EEC official, who was responsible for monetary affairs until last December, also criticized the six-nation joint float, as well as the decisions of Britain and Italy to float independently.

Although Britain's decision was expected, it is also clear that the British government has chosen to follow the dollar, he said.

"Is it possible for Britain to adhere to a European monetary system without its partners agreeing to carry the burden of sterling balances?" he asked.

Italy, however, had no "objective reasons" to follow Britain. "There was nothing to prevent Italy from fixing a new parity and associate the lira with other EEC currencies. But Italy seems to have chosen not to disassociate itself from either Britain or the United States," Mr. Barre said.



Raymond Barre

...CD Says British Growth ...GNP May Hit 5 Percent

...ON, March 29 (AP-DJ).— ...gross national product ... in Britain of 5 percent ... "does not seem unreason-...ut inflation could reduce ...te, the organization for ...ic Cooperation and De-...nt (OECD) says in a sur-... Britain.

...r this year the British ...y has been growing at a ...nt annual rate and the ... government expects to ...n this growth into 1974. ...CD report was written in ...nuary, before the govern-...nad given details of its ... pay-price controls.

...report says that in Brit-... in many other countries ...a has become more acute ...ne when unemployment is ...h and needs strong growth ...icy to reduce it further."

British government had ... choice but to resort to ...y controls" on wages and ... following the breakdown ...ar of tripartite talks be-... the government, manage-...nd unions.

...umption of tripartite talks ...hly desirable," since ex-...e shows "that wage-price ...s have little chance of ... unless supported by sub-... national consensus," the ... says.

...report says little about ...'s entry into the Com-...larket on Jan. 1. "Entry ...C, while no doubt a source ...e potential difficulties, can ...e those hopes (for im-... economic performance) ...n sides of industry are ...o grasp the opportunities," ...clusion of the report says. ...so says that "the foreign sector is unlikely to contribute much to total growth in 1973," although this should improve in 1974. Britain may post a current-account balance-of-payments deficit for 1973, following the sharp deterioration in 1972 from the large year-earlier current account surplus, the report adds.

Assuming a 5 percent real GNP growth, the report says, "import volumes will probably continue to rise strongly" and exports should also benefit from more buoyant growth.

"But the foreign balance is likely to suffer from the initial terms-of-trade effect of the depreciation of sterling; the favorable *impact on export* and import volumes could not be expected to work through fully before 1974," the OECD says.

The report notes that private surveys late last year showed an improving business climate, but some hesitation by industrialists to invest still remained. It predicted "an increase of 2 to 5 percent in manufacturing investment in 1973 followed by rapid growth in 1974."

...ns of Upturn ...Holland Seen

...STERDAM, March 29 ...s).—The Dutch economy ... signs of an upturn in ...st quarter of 1972, tha ... central bank said in a re-...day.

...There was still no firm evi-... of a recovery in capital ...iture in plant and equip-...which showed a virtually ...rupted decline in the ...ng six quarters.

...ate consumption did not ...ver the level reached in ...bird quarter, the bank ...

Dutch trade balance con-... to develop favorably, de-... a sharp rise in imports, ... could be partly due to ... building, the central bank ... The covering percentage ... ports of goods by exports ...aintained at 97.

...ne Dollar—

...ON (AP-DJ). — The following ... late or closing interbank rates ... dollar on the major interna-...exchanges:

March 29, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
per (B)	2.4818	2.4813	— 4.76
(A)	38.675	38.85	
(B)	39.765	39.575	+12.16
...e mark	2.831	2.8280	+12.83
krone	6.1665	6.1615	+12.94
	25.35	25.33	
(A)	4.520	4.496	
(B)	4.530	4.520	+13.06
	2.933	2.9165	+10.68
pound	4.20	4.20	
A)	589.50	586	
B)	572.50	574	+ 0.37
	52.215	52.20	
	20.590	20.555	+13.06
...ma	4.485	4.4815	+ 7.14
...raza	3.2330	3.2330	+18.65
	265.50	265.35	+15.87

...ree. B: Commercial.
...centage change against the ...from central rates set by the ...thsonian agreement as calculat-...Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Kloeckner Eyes Korf Subsidiary

West Germany's Kloeckner Werke intends to take a 49 percent stake, jointly with Hamburgische Landesbank, in Hamburgische Stahlwerke, part of the privately-owned Korf Steel Gronp. Kloeckner chairman Hans-Joerg Sendler says the participation in HSW is dependent on permission from the EEC Commission in Brussels.

The stake in HSW, where output of crude steel is scheduled to increase to 750,000 metric tons annually from 550,000 at present, will help to ensure adequate long-term supplies of semi-finished products for Kloeckner's Haspe plant. Kloeckner will also take a minority stake in Korf Engineering, a Duesseldorf-based plant construction firm.

Marathon Oil Sees Profit Rise

Marathon Oil expects earnings to rebound this year after a slump in 1972. J.C. Donnell 2d, chairman, says 1973 earnings may be affected by the results of negotiations with tha Libyan government on participation between the government and oil operators there. "Assuming a satisfactory Libyan settlement and a continuation of product prices prevailing in the fourth quarter of 1972, it is reasonable to expect that our net earnings will recover to at least the levels attained in 1969 and 1971"—when net income from operations was $39.5 million, or $2.99 a share, and $68.7 million, or $2.96 a share, respectively. Last year earnings fell to $79.3 million, or $2.67 a share. Marathon produces crude oil outside North America only in Libya.

Rothschild Buys Life Insurance Unit

N.M. Rothschild & Sons, the U.K. merchant bankers, are entering the British life insurance market by acquiring Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd. from Legal & General Assurance Society. The business of Gresham in France, Spain and the Middle East will remain with Legal & General. Gresham, which joined Legal & General in 1934, has premium income in excess of £9 million.

Toyota Expects Higher Net

Toyota Motor Sales Co., a unit of Toyota Motor, expects that profit for the six months ending March 31 should top 7 billion yen. For the year-ago six months Toyota earned 5.92 billion yen. Sales for the year ending March 31 will be a record 650 billion yen, up from 591 billion. Vice-president Seishi Kato says Toyota will pay a dividend of 6.25 yen this year, up from 3.75 yen a year earlier. Toyota expects to sell 1.15 million cars through the six months compared to 1.04 million in the preceding term.

Nixon Aides Said to Weaken Monopoly Laws

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Concentration of power and influence in the White House staff has "seriously undermined" the Justice Department's efforts to enforce antitrust laws, Robert Beshar, former deputy assistant secretary of commerce, told the Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly Subcommittee yesterday.

Recalling the division's settlement of a large and controversial case against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and the subsequent charges of influence-peddling, Mr. Beshar said: "Few of use believe the anti-trust division can function properly if the head of the division is subjected to the kind of pressure exerted in that case by those outside the division."

Two other problems that plague the antitrust division, Mr. Beshar said, are a lack of adequate resources of people and money, and a failure to show ingenuity in fashioning new remedies to carry out its mandate.

Noting that the anti-trust division employs about 660 people and has an $11.5-million budget, Mr. Beshar contended: "It is outmanned and outgunned by the defendants' troops time and again.

"IBM alone spends more for legal services each year than does the anti-trust division," he said.

U.S. Panel to Set Guidelines For 'Dual' Prime Bank Rate

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT).—The government's Committee on Interest and Dividends plans to announce in two to four weeks a set of guidelines for operation of a new "dual" prime lending rate for banks, and expects that the present prime rate of 6 1/2 percent will not be increased in the meanwhile.

Committee officials confirmed yesterday that the objective of the dual prime rate will be to let the rate charged to large corporations fluctuate with money market rates and be outside the concern of the committee, while a more stable—but still normally higher—rate would be set for loans to smaller companies.

The criteria, while still not worked out in detail, are likely to give individual banks a choice of methods for separating business borrowers into the two categories.

In addition, the guidelines may include a "request" to banks that they maintain their level of lending not only to small businesses but also in the categories of consumer and mortgage loans, with the aim of assuring that large businesses do not obtain too great a share of a limited total supply of credit.

Fall in Loans Seen

However, committee officials said they thought that the higher prime rate for large corporations, which would quickly develop under the new system in present money market conditions, would by itself bring about a sharp decline in total bank loans to business.

As top officials see it, the aim is to enable banks to "live with" the money market, and avoid the distortions that are admittedly produced now by an artificially suppressed prime rate, while at the same time recognizing the "values of our society" which include availability and reasonable price for loans to smaller businesses.

Another major aim of the dual prime is to head off action by Congress to freeze all or most interest rates. Committee officials—and chairman Arthur F. Burns—are on record as saying that such a legislated freeze would cause "incalculable damage to our economy" and could bring on another international monetary crisis.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their subsidiaries fell $135 million to $1.284 billion in the week ended March 21, the Federal Reserve reported.

Sindona Buys 50 Percent Of U.S. Firm

Outbids Loews' Offer For Talcott National

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP-DJ). In the past three days, Michele Sindona, the Italian financier, has bought 1.5 million, or about 50 percent, of the outstanding common shares of Talcott National Corp. on the open market, his organization confirmed today.

"We intend to buy more than 50 percent of Talcott's outstanding shares," said Daniel A. Porco, Mr. Sindona's U.S. representative, said early today. He later reported this was achieved in purchases of Talcott shares on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Trading in Talcott has been abnormally heavy—about 1.3 million of the company's approximate three million shares have been traded over Wednesday and Tuesday. The heavy trading followed an announcement Tuesday of a cash offer of $17 a share for all of Talcott's outstanding stock by Loews Corp. Last Friday Talcott common closed on the New York Stock Exchange at $13.625 a share. It did not open Monday, pending announcement of the Loews offer.

Mr. Porco said Loews was informed of Mr. Sindona's intentions Tuesday night, before more heavy buying by the Sindona group yesterday.

Mr. Sindona acquired the Talcott shares through Fasco International SA, which he owns. Fasco also owns about 31.6 percent of Franklin National Bank, which it acquired from Loews last July.

Fasco said it will offer to sell the Talcott shares it acquires at cost to Franklin New York if the bank holding company wants to buy them.

Loews sold its interest in Franklin to Fasco for $40 million when the diversified hotel-real estate-tobacco company risked the prospect of being declared a bank holding company. A Loews spokesman said the sale of the Franklin shares and the effort of Mr. Sindona to acquire Talcott during a Loews tender offer for the shares were "unrelated."

Half of Talcott's outstanding shares at the $17.25 closing price yesterday would represent an investment slightly over $35 million.

Talcott, a finance and factoring company that reported a 1972 net loss of $19 million largely pegged to losses in divesting its nonfinance subsidiaries, has now bounced among three possible new owners in the past month.

Earlier, a tender offer by a unit of Gulf & Western Industries was withdrawn because the Justice Department said it would file an anti-trust suit if the offer were carried out.



Michele Sindona

NYSE Weighing Rise in Brokers' Fees

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange is considering a general increase in brokerage commissions to help alleviate the profit pinch at member firms, Wall Street sources report.

The sources said the exchange may consider lowering rates on smaller trades, which it increased considerably last year, as a means of wooing back to the market small investors, who have been avoiding brokerage houses in droves.

But the exchange would also raise rates on large trades, such as those generated by financial institutions. The net result would produce an overall rise in commission revenue for Big Board member firms.

The disclosures stemmed from a closed meeting yesterday of scores of seat-holding exchange members. Reversing his energetically publicized open-disclosure, "fishbowl" policy, NYSE chairman James J. Needham barred the press from the session and from a meeting of member-firm executives slated for this morning. The exchange also failed to make any general announcement of the meetings beyond sending letters to members.

However, participants at yesterday's session said Mr. Needham told the members a general commission increase would help brighten Wall Street's bleak profit picture, which has resulted from sagging volume and rising costs. The chairman reportedly said 56 percent of the member firms reported losses in February, up from 33 percent in January.

In a straw vote, the members attending "overwhelmingly" endorsed the idea of lowering small-trade rates and raising the tab for larger orders, a member said after the meeting.

Any action on rates ultimately would have to be approved by the exchange board and its general membership and would have to be cleared by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sources reported Mr. Needham indicated at the meeting he would instruct the exchange staff to explore the rate-increase question and would report the members' sentiments to the exchange board, which is slated to hold its regularly scheduled monthly meeting next Thursday.

The sources said neither Mr. Needham nor the members discussed such specifics as how much added revenue an overall rate-rise should produce, or by what percentages rates on certain classes of orders should be raised or lowered.

Equity Funding Trade Is Halted

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—Trading in the securities of Equity Funding Corp. of America was suspended for 10 days yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission following a sharp decline in the company's stock.

At the same time, Equity Funding, which has been beset by rumors about its financial condition, said the slump in its stock had caused it to terminate negotiations for the acquisition of First Executive Corp. for about $20 million.

The New York Stock Exchange halted trading in Equity Funding stock at 12:45 p.m. Tuesday and asked the company to issue a statement clarifying its position.

The stock, which stood at 14 3/8 when trading was halted, traded at as high as 37 1/4 earlier in the year and at as high as 46 1/2 in 1972. Its historic high was 80 in 1969.

U.S. Building Contracts Set Record in Month

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Spurred by a surge in privately financed nonresidential building, the value of U.S. construction contracts for February set a record for the month of $6.840 billion, the FW Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. said today.

The figure represented a gain of 22 percent from the $5.59 billion for the 1972 month. The total pushed the seasonally adjusted Dodge index (1967 equals 100) to a record 191, a 36-point gain from February, 1972, and a 10-point increase over January.

Market Rises On Hopes of Price Curbs

Investors Speculate On Nixon Address

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange displayed its sensitivity to the Nixon administration's economic policies again today with a swift and sharp rally in response to a hint that the President was preparing to announce a new set of price controls.

At about 1 p.m. news wires carried word that Earl Butz, the secretary of agriculture, had declined to rule out the possibility that the President would invoke controls on food prices in his radio and television address scheduled for tonight.

At that point, the market was plodding lethargically along in slow trading. At 1 p.m. the Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.30, but by 2 p.m. it had shot up more than 8 and eventually it closed with a gain of 11.14 at 959.14.

Prior to the turning point, volume was running more than 2 million shares behind yesterday's moderate pace. Then a wave of buying rolled in, pushing the total for the day to 16.15 million shares up from 15.5 million yesterday.

The reaction to Mr. Butz's comments provided another clear indication of Wall Street's deep concern over the progress of the administration's battle to quell inflation. The market had declined sharply following the imposition of Phase 3, with its more relaxed wage and price controls.

The Street's basic fear is that inflation has gotten out of control again, that the countermeasures taken so far by the administration have been ineffectual and that highly restrictive economic policies will ultimately be needed to control the inflationary pressures that are building now.

Therefore, economic controls—traditionally anathema in Wall Street—are greeted with enthusiasm by portfolio managers these days, since their use implies that the present economic boom will not be forced to bust by more stringent measures later.

Antos Gain

Autos closed sharply higher. General Motors jumped 1 1/8 to 72 7/8, Chrysler gained 1 7/8 to 34 7/8 and Ford added 1 1/2 to 64 1/4. American Motors edged up 1/8 to 8 7/8.

Schering Plough gained 1 1/2 to 150 1/2, Warner Lambert tacked on 1 7/8, while Johnson & Johnson slipped 1 to 124.

Winners in the blue chips included Alcoa, 1 to 51 3/8, Du Pont, up 3 3/4 to 168 1/2, and Eastman Kodak, up 1 3/8 to 142 7/8.

IBM gained 4 1/4 to 438 3/4, Polaroid added 3 5/8 to 132 1/4 and Xerox climbed 1 3/4 to 154 1/4. Burroughs, which boosted its quarterly dividend yesterday, climbed 1 3/4 to 239 3/4.

Prices also closed higher on the Amex. The index gained 0.08 to 24.43 on a volume of 2.8 million shares, barely ahead of yesterday's total of 2.79 million. Advances led declines by a five to three margin.

Company Report

Eastern Airlines

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	206.9	194.6
Profits (millions)	—3.03	5.81
Per Share	—	0.33

Bonn Official Urges EEC To Reduce Customs Duties

WEST BERLIN, March 29 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs today urged that the Common Market offer to cut its customs duties and take steps toward liberalizing agricultural trade in coming world trade talks.

Speaking to the American Chamber of Commerce in West Germany, he also called for intensive preliminary discussions between the EEC and the United States aimed at reducing differences on such matters as farm product trade and preference policies.

Such talks would smooth the way for the new round of world trade talks within tha framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, due to begin with a ministerial preparatory meeting in Tokyo next September, he said.

Mr. Friderichs said that failure to agree in the GATT talks could result in serious tension between trading nations and unleash a chain reaction of protectionism.

Urging a substantial initial reduction in EEC customs duties, tha minister added it was the Bonn government's view that this should be a step on the way to abolishing tariff barriers in 10 to 20 years.

Mr. Friderichs warned the community's trading partners against expecting a substantial contribution to expansion of world trade in agricultural products. However, he said the EEC could help by relaxing imports and curbing aid to exporters.

Bonn Hesitating On Luxembourg As Site for Fund

BONN, March 29 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today his government wanted certain matters cleared up before it could agree to Luxembourg as the site for the Common Market's monetary fund.

After talks near here today with his Luxembourg counterpart, Gaston Thorn, Mr. Scheel said, "Luxembourg is a possibla site, but there are certain matters which must first be cleared up."

Mr. Scheel said certain preconditions concerning the capital market in Luxembourg—generally regarded as a source of speculative money flows—would have to be met before Bonn would agree on Luxembourg. Mr. Thorn replied that these issues should be regarded as separate topics.

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BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
83⅞	69¼	AbbtLb	1.20	27	69	78	75¾	77⅝	+ 1⅝
49⅜	40⅛	ACF	Ind2.40	13	6	45½	45	45½	+ ½
17⅝	13¾	AcmeCliv	.80	12	14	14	13⅞	14	—
26	23¼	AcmeMkt	1	22	300	23½	23	23	— ⅜
14¾	12½	AdmE	1.15e		27	13	12½	12⅝	
6⅝	6¼	AD Mills	.20	31	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
34	18½	Addrsso	.60	9	150	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
18	11½	Admiral		6	110	13⅜	12	13⅛	— ⅛
76¾	61	AetnaLf	1.72	10	159	65½	63⅞	65¼	+ 1¾
69¾	54⅛	AetnaLf	pf 2		1	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ½
1⅜	10½	Aguirre	Co	23	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
31½	20¾	AhmanHF		10	136	21½	21	21⅛	
9	4¾	Aileen	Inc	15	51	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
73¼	68½	Air Prd	.20b	24	18	73¾	73¼	73¾	— ½
18¼	13⅝	Alco	.80	8	75	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	AJ Industrls		7	33	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
91½	27⅜	Akzona	1.10	15	30	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
17	15	Ala Gasl	.10	8	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
109	102¼	AlaP	pf8.28		z100	105	103	105	+ 1½
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska	Inlrs	30	232	33⅞	31¾	33½	+ 1⅝
29¼	16¼	AlbertoC	.32	14	20	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
17⅜	15⅝	Alblsn	.36a	12	15	16	15⅞	15⅝	
26⅝	22⅜	AlcanAl	.80	14	50	26¼	25¾	26⅛	
10⅜	8⅜	AlcoStd	.36	7	70	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
40½	34⅜	A'canLb	.16	55	27	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Alexdrs	.10a	73	245	5¼	5	5⅛	
31⅞	27	AlisnM	2.91c	10	31	29½	28	28¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	10½	AllALfe	.24	10	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10⅜	AllegCp	.28e	18	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	23¾	AllghLud	1	10	42	25½	24⅛	25¼	+ 1⅛
44⅛	39	AlligLud	pf 3		13	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20	AllgPw	1.44	8	199	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅝	AlinGp	1.04i	10	10	13⅛	13	13⅛	
34⅝	30⅛	Alled	Ch1.20	14	389	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	
44⅞	35¼	All Mnl	.45b	29	6	40¾	40⅛	40¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	21½	AlldMills	.75	13	3	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
22	16¾	AlldPd	.65	9	51	20	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
59½	46	AlldPd	pf 3		6	59	59	59	
30⅝	25⅜	BaltSl	1.40a	10	42	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
179½	104	BlckDkr	1b	52	43	115½	111½	115½	+ 3½
13	8¼	BlairJhn	.40	6	33	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20⅞	16	Bliss	Laugl	7	26	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅞
17	12½	BlockHR	.2	4 19	142	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	+
38	26⅛	BlueBell	.65	10	81	26½	26½	26⅜	
9⅜	6¼	Bobbie	Brks	9	35	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20	Boeing	.40	17	169	31	30⅝	30⅞	
82¼	8¼	Boise	Cas	11	390	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Bond	Ind			4	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
29	21⅛	BkMnth	1.40	8	3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
31⅜	23¼	Borden	1.20	11	80	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	26½	BrgWer	1.35	9	176	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
6	4¼	Bormans		19	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	33	BosEd	2.44	10	42	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Bourns	Inc	9	7	14½	14¼	14⅛	
16¼	11¾	BranAir	.50t	15	474	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
63⅜	56⅛	Briggs	1.20a	16	52	57⅜	56¼	57	— ⅜
71⅜	61½	BrlsT M	1.20	24	77	65⅜	64	64¼	+ ⅛
46⅜	41⅝	BrlsM	pf 2		4	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
16	13	BrlPt	.43e	30	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
		BrlPt	fn.43e		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
42⅛	36⅞	BdwyHl	.70	20	38	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅛	BdwyHl	pf 2		6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27(	21¼	BrkwyGl	.75	7	276	22½	21⅜	22¼	— ⅛
25⅜	22⅜	BklyUG	1.72	9	31	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
12⅛	10½	Brown Co		9	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
24⅜	16½	BrwnG	1.50	9	9	23	22⅞	23	
15	10⅜	BrwnShp	.20	27	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
33	23½	BrwnFer	.90	31	51	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ 1
31	23½	Brunswk	.24	13	253	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	23¼	BruchW	.40	9	11	23½	23⅜	23½	
31	23⅛	BucyEr	1.20	12	147	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
29	25⅞	BucyEr	pf 5		40	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅜	BuddCo	.43	6	40	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	64¾	BuddCo	pf 5		240	64¾	64¼	64¾	
7⅜	7	BudCa	pf.60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7⅝	Budgel	Ind	8	4	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22¼	BuffFor	1.28	12	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	27½	Bldlnv	2.25e	12	25	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
1e	14⅛	BulovaW	.60	10	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6	BunkRa	.05e	11	241	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
34	23	Bunk	pf1.50		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
33½	30¼	Burl	Ind1.40	16	148	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
49⅜	38	BurlNor	1.33	11	242	45	43⅜	44⅝	+ 1⅜
8⅛	7⅜	BurlNr	pf.55		16	7¾	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
244⅝	219	Burrghs	.64	50	79	240	234½	239½	+ 1⅜
11⅜	7½	Bush	Univ		322	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛

C

29¾	25½	CabCF	2.19e	11	19	26½	25¾	26	— ⅛
40¼	29½	CabotCp	.84	6	23	33¾	30	32¾	
8⅜	6	Cadence	Ind	6	8	7¾	7	7	— ⅜
5½	4	Caesars	Wrl	8	60	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
7½	4⅞	Cal	Finanl		31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13	10	CalnahM	.3sf	29	36	10⅞	10½	10½	
32	29½	CamB	2.72e	10	22	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
41⅛	35⅞	CampR	.55a	37	52	44⅛	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	30¼	CampU	1.18	14	133	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
	51¼	Cdn	Brew	25	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅜	15⅞	CdnPac	.78e	15	67	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
		Cd P	fn.79a		5	19⅛	19	19¼	
16⅞	14½	CanalR	1.10	15	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
62½	41½	CapCty	Bdg	21	142	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅜
31⅝	26	CapHold	.26	20	54	28	27⅝	27⅝	
73⅜	53½	Carbrn	1.60	12	3	60	59¾	60	+ ⅛
25	20¾	Carlisle	.62	10	13	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
82	72	CaroC&Dh	5		2240	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	CaroFrg	.36	8	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
33⅜	24⅞	CaroPw	1.52	8	217	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
21¼	21⅛	CarpTech	1		7	23½	23½	23½	
33¼	21⅜	CarrirCp	.42	15	107	22	21½	21⅝	
16⅜	15¼	CarrGl	1.27a		3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
27⅛	16¾	CartWa	.40a	12	92	19	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	CastlCC	.60b	18	1222	63⅞	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
70½	60½	CaterTr	1.40	17	5	65	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Cavngls	Cm	2	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅜	3⅜	CCX	Corp		42	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10		CecoCo	.97	7	24	18½	18	18	— ⅛
28½	28¼	Celanese	2	1	152	34¼	33⅝	33½	
15		KencoInc	.20	12	309	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅜	CanHud	1.60	7	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
22⅜	22⅜	CenIllLt	1.60	9	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
25⅛	22⅝	Centex	.60a	18	12	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
65½		CenIlLt	pf4.50		2140	66½	61½	63½	+ 2
16½		CenIlPS	1.20	10	78	16⅝	16½	16½	
25	22¼	CenLaE	1.08	12	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	17⅜	CeMPw	1.26	10	1	17¾	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
52	45⅝	ConSoW	2.16	14	63	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
27½	26¼	Cent	Boya	10	13	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	26⅜	CenTrUl	.96	13	204	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	Cerro	.40a	6	41	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	14⅜	Cert-teed	.50	7	51	15½	15⅛	14⅞	
34½	22	Cessna	.80	12	21	25	25	25	
2⅜	1¾	Chadbn	Inc		2	2	2	2	
24	19	Chmpln	Bl	10	121	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
19	19	Chml	pf1.20		2	20	20	20	
43⅛	34	Charmp	1.28	12	86	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	31⅜	Chartr	NY	9	21	31¾	33⅝	33½	
12	10⅛	ChasaFd	.72		37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
60⅛	45⅛	ChasMan	2	10	110	57⅛	55⅞	56⅛	
70	50½	ChasT	4.95e	11	10	57½	56	56	— ⅛
13⅜	9¼	Chelsea	50	6	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22	17½	Chemaln	.60	9	24	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
54½	33⅜	ChmNY	2.38	10	120	48⅛	47½	47¾	+ ⅜
25⅜	23⅜	ChegVa	1.60	11	5	25⅜	25	25⅜	
54½	46	ChsOh	2.55e	6	16	47⅝	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
92	79	Chsbgh	1.12	36	102	80½	79½	79⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	ChkEsIII	10e	9	7	10	10	10	
8¼	5⅝	ChiMilw	Cp		21	6	6	6	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	ChiMilw	pf		14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	ChiPneu	2	11	23	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	14½	ChiRI	cl UP		41	15¼	14½	15	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅜	ChiRI	cl NW		52	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
7	5¼	ChkFull	.20r	20	42	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	6⅛	Chris	Craft		171	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	12½	ChCit	pf.20b		2	15	15	15	
20⅞	14¾	Chromal	.60	8	91	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	21½	Chrysler	1		952	34⅞	32⅞	34⅞	+ 1⅞
11⅛	11⅛	Chrysler	wt		477	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
25	21½	CI Mtg	2.47a	10	50	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅛
27⅝	19¾	CinBell	1.30	9	5	23⅛	20	20	
25½	22¾	CinnGE	1.4	9	30	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
44¼	32¾	CinMilla	1.40	75	2	34	34	34	
49¼	38⅝	CIT Fin	2.20	10	67	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
53¼	44¾	CillesSv	2.20	12	99	47	46⅞	48	+ ⅞
30⅜	23⅜	CilizSo	2.42a	12	85	37⅛	35½	36⅞	+ 1
16	12⅜	CityInvs	1.54	6	861	13½	12¾	12	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	City	Inv	wt	11	3	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30½	25⅜	CityIn	pf B2		45	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅝	City	Strs	27	44	6	6	6	— ⅛
55	48	Clark	E 1.50	15	76	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	Clark	Oil .40	17	68	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	CLC	Am	7	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
65	55½	ClevCill	1.92	10	6	57¼	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅛
65	55½	ClevCill	pf5.56		2100	102½	102½	102½	— 1½
27⅜	23¼	ClevElII	pf2.50		250	13	13	13	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Clev Pitts			220	8	8	8	
53	34½	Clev Pitts	sol		340	41¾	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅜	CloroxCo	.52	36	143	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
15⅜	12½	CnwotPea	.90	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
43⅛	27⅜	CluettP	pfl		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
62½	41½	CmlInv	Cp	26	715	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	15¼	CNA Fl	.54	7	63	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19½	CNA pfAl.10			5	20¼	20	20	
25½	19½	CoastSl	Gas	9	208	21¼	22¾	21	— ⅛
29		CstlSG	pf1.83		5	40	39⅞	39⅞	
42⅝	22⅞	CstlSG	pf1.19		2140	66½	61½	63½	+ 2
150	135½	CoccCol	1.70	43	134	148	139	139	— 1
25⅛	19½	CocaCola	.34	26	1	27	25⅝	27	+ ⅛
23½	23	ColdwBk	.28	9	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
27⅛	17¼	Colgate	.84	31	139	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
32	25¾	ColoPal	1.51	27	109	95	95	95	— ⅛
17⅞	12¼	CollinAik	.56	10	174	14⅝	13½	14	+ ⅛
20⅛	12¾	Collins	Rd	16	23	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	Collins	Rad		109	25	24½	24⅝	
65	51	CalPenn	.20	52	57	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅛
22¼	17½	ColonSl	1.04	9	19	19	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
32⅞	27½	CBS	1.46	12	377	38½	37	37½	— ⅛
35½	25	CBS	pf 1		7	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
33⅝	27⅜	ColGas	1.90	8	87	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
29	26½	Colum	Pict	14	86	64	64	64	+ ⅛
29	26½	ColSDh	1.92	16	29	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
61¼	49⅞	CmbEn	1.40	15	6	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	ComISol	.40	24	10	15	15	15	— ⅛
36⅜	31⅞	ComwE	2.30	10	197	33½	33	33	— ⅛
12⅜	10⅞	ComwEd	wt		3	11	11	11	
29⅜	26⅛	ComwEd	pf1.50		29	29	29	29	
24⅛	21	ComwD	.181	92	2	20	20	20	
22⅞	18⅛	ComD	pf1.72		73	21	21	21	
5½	2¼	Compur	Sci		3	3	3	3	
64½	57	Comsat	Cp	21	83	54⅞	53½	54⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	ConAgr	.50b	8	5	15⅛	16	15⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	16¾	ConMill	1.68	7	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅜	24½	ConnM	1.89e	11	20	26½	26½	26½	
31⅞	22¼	Conrac	.65	13	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
26	24	ConEd	1.80	11	207	24½	24	24	— ⅛
68	65½	ConEd	pf 5		8	66⅜	66	66	+ ⅛
46⅞	37⅜	ConFds	1.20	14	50	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
114⅛	99	Con	E pf4.50		4	99½	97	97	— 2
32⅜	16¼	ConFrgl	.52	9	38	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
32	28	ConNGs	2.03	12	24	30½	28½	28½	— ⅛
30⅜	28	ConsuPow	2	10	97	29⅝	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
104½	101½	CnPw	pf7.72		2370	103	101½	101½	
162	96½	CnPw	pf7.45		1	98¾	93¾	98¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	12	Cnl Air	Lin	17	1270	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
30⅞	25½	Cnl Can	1.60	9	14	27	27	27	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅛	ContCopp			5	5	5	5	
49½	42⅜	Cl C	pfA2.50		14	44	43	43¾	
21⅝	18¾	CanIlll	1.86e	10	28	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Contlnv	.16l	10	10	10⅞	10	10	
14	11¾	CnMtg	1.09a	10	96	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
44	36¾	ContOil	1.50	12	368	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	52	ContOil	pf 2		2	60	60	60	+ ⅛
15⅞	12¼	Cont Air	Lin	9	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	21¼	Cont Tel	.34		147	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
43	42	Control	Dat	11	233	46⅛	44⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
32	27⅛	Comad	1.90	8	5	31⅜	31⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	CookUnit	.50	6	99	9¾	9	9	+ ⅛
37½	30¾	Cooperin	.80	13	27	32	32	32	+ 1⅛
65	55½	Copl	pf3.50		10	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	17½	Cooper	Lab		197	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	CoopT	1.06e	8	21	17⅜	16½	17½	+ ⅛
11⅛	18¾	CopT	pf1.25		2	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅛
25½	21	Copeind	.32	16	28	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Copp	Rnge		58	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ⅛
30½	25½	Copwsll	1.28	7	58	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅜	Cordura	Cp	5	940	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
121¾	102	CarngG	1.72	9	2	106½	102	106	+ 2
30⅞	25⅜	Cowles	Com	18	19	26½	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
48⅛	25⅜	CoxBdct	.35	15	90	26½	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
34	29½	CPC Int	1.77	11	136	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17¼	Crane	.80a	7	11	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10⅛	CrediIF	.38	10	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32	27	CrockH	1.65	8	13	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
19⅝	16	Crompt	.80	8	13	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅜	CrouHn	.54	14	15	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	Crown	Cork	14	51	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	CrwZell	1.20	13	357	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	60⅛	CrnZ	pf4.20		2130	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
29½	25¼	CTS	Cp .60		115	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Culligan	.30	17	15	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57⅜	33¼	CumEn	.88a	32	79	39¾	37⅜	39⅝	+ 2⅛
44	28	Cumn	Drug	9	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
35⅝	21	CurtisWrt		54	577	33	28¼	30½	+ 1⅛
		CurtisWr	A		2	35½	35½	35½	— 1¾
50⅜	35⅜	Cutlerh	1.28	11	13	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
26⅛	21⅞	CyclopsCp	1	7	14	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
36½	30½	CyprusMn	1	10	8	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛

D

62⅞	41	Damon	Cp	36	186	44¼	43	43½	— 1⅜
12½	9⅝	DanRiv	.40	15	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	33½	DanaCp	1.36	9	46	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
50⅜	33½	DartInd	.30b	15	101	38½	36⅞	38	+ ⅞
52⅜	39	DartInd	pf 2		29	41¾	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅜	Davco	1.14	a	10	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
72	64	Davc	pf4.25		z200	65	64½	65	— 1
18⅜	10⅛	Daylin	.24	6	69	11	10⅜	10⅝	
27	17½	DaytHud	.54	9	168	17⅜	15⅞	17½	— ⅛
35	22⅛	DaytPL	1.66	10	53	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
105	101	DPL	pf 7.70		z60	103½	103½	103½	+ 1½
16⅜	10	DeanWit	.40	5	56	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
49½	40⅜	Deere	1.08	10	669	45¾	44¾	45	+ ⅛
17⅜	15¾	DimarP	1.16	9	29	16½	16	16	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅜	Del Mnt	1.10	9	46	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
67½	53⅜	DeltaAir	.50	16	203	63	61½	62⅜	+ 1
10⅛	8¼	Deltec	Int		5	7	6½	8¼	— ⅛
14⅛	14⅛	Dellona	Crp	0		39	15½	18½	10½	+ ⅛
38⅜	20½	DennMig	.80	10	21	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
28¾	12⅜	Dennys	.64	23	62	15	14⅞	15	
27⅜	22⅜	Dentsply	.60	18	57	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
69	64⅞	Derreo	pf B		8	66½	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
15½	11¼	DeSotoIn	.40	12	31	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
21¼	20	DetEdis	1.40	9	52	30¼	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
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(Continued from preceding page.)

1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅛	12	RioGran	.60	5	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
⅞	⅜	RioGr	pf.80		56	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
⅜	40⅛	RileAid	.10	53	59	44⅝	43	44⅝+	1
	30¾	RivianP	.85	27	68	31⅞	31	31½+	⅛
⅛	5⅞	RbanST	.76e		43	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
⅜	24½	RobshCn	.76	10	13	26⅜	26	26⅜+	⅛
⅛	19½	Robrien	1.10	8	7	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
½	65¼	RobinsA	.42	41	115	72⅜	71⅝	73⅜+	1⅜
⅛	29⅜	RochG	1.20b	9	44	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
⅛	52	RochTl	1.40	17	2	53½	53½	53½—	½
⅛	10½	Rockwer	.28	7	20	13⅜	13¾	13¾+	⅛
⅛	25⅝	Rockwll	1.60	9	170	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
½	68½	Rkfrd	pf4.75		9	72	70½	72	+ 2⅛
¼	23½	RkfrdI	pfI.25		7	24¼	24¼	24¼+	¼
	88	Rohmhs	.88	28	134	103¾	100½	103¾+	2¾
⅛	15⅛	Rohr Ind	.80	11	32	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
½	19¼	Rollinsin	.15	17	55	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝+	1⅛
⅛	5	Ronson	.2Eb	18	07	.7⅝	7	7	
⅛	23	Roper Cp	1	0	0	23¼	24	24⅛	
⅛	59⅜	RorerA	.76	27	18	33¼	32½	32	+ ½
⅛	36⅜	RoyCCda	.68	53	17	35½	35	35½	
⅛	28⅜	RoyID	2.15e	13	124	45¾	43¾	43¾—	½
		RyO	rh2.25e		7	43¾	43½	43¾	
⅛	7⅜	Royal	Ind	7	14	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
⅛	.7⅜	RTE	Corp	61	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅜
	85⅝	Jubbrm	.60	3 7	5	86	85½	85½—	½
⅛	49⅜	Rucker	Co		60	51⅝	51¾	51¾+	⅜
⅛	.5	RussTog	.70	0	23	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
⅛	37	RydrSys	.50	28	75	37¼	36⅝	37¼+	⅛

S

	4½	Safegrd	Ind	9	61	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
⅛	26½	Solcwy	1.40	10	288	37¾	36¾	36¾—	⅜
¼	.26	SlJoeA	1.30	9	37	27⅞	26½	27⅛+	⅛
⅛	15½	SlJo	Ld 1.10	9	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
⅛	38½	SlLSaF	2.50	6	23	39½	39½	39½+	½
⅛	14¼	SlPaulS	.36e		49	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
⅛	37¾	SlRaisP	1.60	13	23	39¾	39	39½+	⅜
⅛	9⅞	Salant	n.24	6	21	10⅜	9⅞	10	
⅛	16⅞	SanDGs	1.20	9	55	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
⅛	9⅜	Sandrs	Assc	17	48	10	9⅞	10	
⅛	13	Sansome	.43	9	33	14¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
⅛	16½	Susqu	2.15f	11	117	16¾	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
⅛	25⅜	SFe	In 1.40g	8	309	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜+	⅛
⅛	8	SFeInd	pf.50		5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
⅛	43½	SanFeInI	.30	23	6	47½	47	47½+	⅜
⅛	6⅛	SarWeSc	.30	12	5	5½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
	5⅛	SavanE	1.12	11	16	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
⅛	21	SavnEA	.33e		16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅜
⅛	7⅜	SavA	Stp .24	10	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
⅛	7⅞	SavODr	.10h	14	261	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
⅛	91	SavInB	Mch	22	63	93½	91⅜	91⅜—	⅛
⅛	6⅜	Saxon	Ind	8	35	10	9¾	9¾	
⅛	14¼	SCA	Svc	20	269	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
⅛	7	Schaefer	Cp		32	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
⅛	130	SchrPlg	.96	52	270	161	140⅛	150½+	14½
	53	SchlitzBr	1.56	39	98	63⅜	63	63	+ ⅛
⅛	89½	Schlmb	.96f	9⅛½		14⅜⅝	14⅛½	8—⅜	100
⅛	103⅜	SchnCp	1.54	9	708	107⅜	103¾	106¾—	1⅜
⅛	3⅛	SCOAInd	.60	8	5	3⅝¼	3⅝¼	3⅝¼	
⅛	34½	ScotLFd	.53	6	14	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
⅛	35	ScotFetz	.88	15	17	39⅞	39½	39⅝—	⅛
⅛	9⅛	ScottFer	.60	8	62	10⅝	10⅛	10¾	
⅛	13	ScottPap	.50	11	241	13¾	12⅝	13	
⅛	20⅛	ScovilMf	.75	9	44	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
	50¾	Scovil	pf2.50		15	52	51	52	+ ½
⅛	7⅛	ScudDuoVt			12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅛	8¼	Scudd	pf.15k		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	
⅛	40¾	SeaCNC	2.20	6	104	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛—	⅜
⅛	7¾	SbdWA	.53f	7	35	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
⅛	91	Seagrve	.97	7	7	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
⅛	107⅜	SealdPw	.72	9	54	21⅜	20¾	21⅛+	1
⅛	103¾	SearleG	1.30	39	80	118⅜	117⅜	118⅛+	1⅛
⅛	99	SearlR	9.40a	26	391	105⅞	104½	105	— ⅜
⅛	4	Seafrain	Lin		50	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
⅛	35½	Sedcoinc	.08	23	388	37¾	35⅜	37⅛+	1⅜
⅛	10⅞	Servmt	.62b	8	10	17	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
⅛	9¾	Shakspre	.28	10	9	10⅜	10	10	
⅛	14⅛	Shapell	.10	8	12	15⅛	15½	15⅝+	⅜
⅛	45⅝	ShellOil	2.40	12	225	48½	47⅝	48⅛+	⅛
⅛	39⅝	ShellT	1.25e	17	3	33	33	33	
⅛	12⅛	ShellrGl	.55	8	104	14¾	13⅝	14½+	1⅛
⅛	19½	ShllGl	pfI.40		11	19¾	19¾	19¾+	¼
⅛	22⅛	ShllGl	pfI.25		1	23¼	23¼	23¼+	⅜
⅛	41	Sherw Wm	2	11	90	41⅝	41⅜	41½+	½
	75¼	Shr W	pf4.40		250	74	72	72	— 3¼
	7⅛	SiegelH	.20c	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅛	13	SierraPc	.86	9	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
⅛	17½	Signal	.60b	10	254	20¼	19¾	19¾+	⅜
⅛	39½	Signal	pf2.20		42	43¼	42¾	43	
⅛	43½	Signode	Cp	19	2	49½	49½	49½+	½
⅛	.9⅜	Simm	Prc	11	12	12	11⅞	12	
⅛	21	Simmons	.88	11	32	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
⅛	52	SimpPat	.30	51	59	56½	54	56⅛+	1¾
⅛	52¾	Singer	2.40	11	237	58⅛	57½	57⅝—	⅛
⅛	16¾	SkeggCo	.40	24	13	22¾	22¼	22¾+	½
⅛	60	Skelly Oil	1	20	26	66½	65½	66½+	⅜
⅛	32½	SkllCp	.90a	13	24	31¾	.31	31⅜—	⅜
⅛	16⅜	SkyTine	.24	11	405	19½	18¾	19⅜+	⅛
⅛	17	SmithAD	.74	8	18	17⅞	16¾	17¼+	¼
⅛	40	Smithtnl	.40	23	28	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
⅛	46⅞	Smith KF	2	15	170	49¼	48¾	49¼+	1⅛
⅛	18⅝	SmithTr	.40	9	27	20½	20¼	20¼—	¼
⅛	23½	Smucker	.20	12	57	27¼	25	25	— ⅛
⅛	12½	Sola Bas	.50	9	24	10¾	10⅝	13⅜	
⅛	41¼	Sony	Corp	42	474	49½	46¾	48	+ 1⅛
		SonyCp	fn		9	46	44⅞	46	
⅛	25½	SooLin	1.62h	6	4	28¾	28½	28½—	⅛
	9	SOS	Con .27	7	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
⅛	21½	SCarEG	1.43	11	37	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
	13⅜	SoJerin	1.52	9	4	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
⅛	13⅝	Southdwn	.in	5	13	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜+	½
⅛	27¼	Sodw	pfI.80		12	29	28	29	+ 1
⅛	16⅞	SoeastBk	.76	19	11	34¼	34	34¼	
⅛	16	SoastPS	1.28	11	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
⅛	24	SoCalE	1.56	10	504	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅜
⅛	14⅞	SouthCo	1.54	9	208	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
⅛	24⅛	SoUIGE	1.96	8	5	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
⅛	59¾	SouNGs	1.50	12	22	59⅝	59	59½+	⅛
⅛	38½	SoNET	2.72	10	20	40¾	40	40¾+	1
⅛	53	SouPac	2.10	9	258	38	36½	37¼+	1⅜
⅛	37½	SouRy	1.72	10	105	39⅝	639	39⅞+	⅜
	6½	Sou Ry	pf.50		52	6⅝	0½	6⅝	
⅛	25⅝	SouUGs	1.30	10	5	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
⅛	23⅛	Southid	.24b	18	71	24¼	23¾	24¼+	¼
	7	SwAlrm	.37f	8	17	7¼	7½	7¼—	¼
⅛	9½	SwstFor	Ind	5	29	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
⅛	11½	SwstPw	.78	12	75	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
	5⅝	Sparton	.20	5	58	6½	6	0⅛+	⅜
⅛	23¾	SperryNut	1	s	57	24	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
⅛	45	Sperry H	pf 3		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
⅛	41½	SperryR	.60	10	569	44⅞	43¾	44⅜+	½
⅛	12¼	Sprague	El	61	24	13½	12	13½+	⅛
⅛	12⅛	SprInsM	.60	6	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
⅛	28½	SquareD	1a	21	281	38¾	38	38¾+	⅝
⅛	100⅞	Squibb	1.56	22	115	105	103	104½—	1
⅛	24⅜	StaleyM	1.40	10	8	25½	25¼	25¼	
⅛	49⅛	StBrand	1.73	15	32	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
⅛	39½	StdPaint	.22	42	72	45	44⅛	45	+ 1¼
⅛	15⅝	StdInfl	.40	9	4	16¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅜
	73½	StdOilCal	3	13	504	84⅝	82	84⅜+	1⅝
⅛	80⅜	StOilInd	2.40	10	1011	87⅜	80½	87¼+	2
⅛	84½	StOilOh	2.70	23	215	102½	98⅜	101⅛+	3¼
⅛	63	S OOh	pf3.75		2100	65	64	65	+ 1⅜
⅛	7	StPrRes	.10e	12	19	7¾	7½	7⅝	
⅛	10⅜	StPrudnf	.66	12	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
⅛	33½	StanWk	.84b	13	25	33⅜	33⅛	33½	
⅛	11	Stanray	.40	8	11	12½	12¼	12¾+	½
	16⅛	Starrett	.80a	8	3	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
	24¾	StatMl	2.32e	10	11	25½	25¼	25½+	¼
⅛	40⅜	StauffCh	1.80	13	257	43¾	42¾	43¾+	⅜
⅛	41	Stauff	pfI.80		5	42	42	42	— ⅛
⅛	8½	StercheBr	.48	7	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛

1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27¼	22½	SterDrug	.58	29	191	25½	25	25⅛	
35¼	29	Stevens	1.53	11	34	30¾	30	30½	
35⅜	29½	StewWa	1.85	10	27	30¼	29⅝	30¼+	⅛
21⅜	10¼	StokeVanC	1	8	39	18¾	17¾	18	+⅛
14⅛	12½	StokVC	pfI		270	13¾	13½	13½—	⅜
44	36⅛	StoneWeb	2	9	14	39	39	39	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	StoneCon	.20	11	5	11	10¾	11	
44	32	StorerBr	1b	H	27	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜+	⅝
15⅜	9⅞	StrldRlle	.65	6	147	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
55	42	Stulwor	1.20	0	33	44½	42¾	44½+	1½
41¾	31½	SnW	pfA1.40		16	21⅞	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
17⅛	10	Suavsh	.10e	9	30	10	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
33	25⅛	Sub Prp	.75	14	43	27¾	27⅜	27½+	⅛
10½	7½	SuCrest		35	4	7¾	7½	7½	
25½	21	Sun Chm	.40	11	47	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
52½	42¾	SunOil	1b	14	91	49½	49	49¾+	⅛
48⅝	41½	Sun O	pf2.25		112	44¾	45	45	— ⅝
34⅜	26½	Sunbeam	.84	16	63	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝+	⅛
33½	19⅝	Sundstrd	.80	17	43	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	
50½	45	Sunds	pf3.50		3	45	45	45	— ¼
14¾	10⅛	Sunshine	Mf		29	12½	11⅝	12	
24⅞	18¾	SupValu	.76	9	12	19¼	18¾	19⅛+	⅜
353	289	Supr Oil	1.40	148	21	311	301	305	+ 4½
14¼	0⅛	SupmkG	.28	18	48	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
33	23	Suprn	pfI.30		1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅜
24⅜	19⅜	Survy	2.75h		21	23	19⅜	20	+ ½
19	16⅛	SuirM	1.76e	9	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
12⅜	9½	Swank	.68a	10	37	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
39⅛	26½	SwiftCo	.75	8	173	28	27½	27½—	⅛
37⅜	28⅛	Sybron	.64	17	33	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅛
62	50	Sybrn	pf2.40		3	53½	53½	53⅜+	⅜

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58⅝	38½	Taft Brd	.60	16	25	41¾	40⅝	41¼+	⅜
30	10⅝	Talcoh	.27e		3957	16¾	14½	10¼—	1
11¾	7⅞	Talley	.30r	7	32	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
15⅞	12	Talley	pfB 1		161	12⅞	12½	12½—	½
22⅜	18⅜	TampaE	.84	11	75	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛
46⅜	30	Tandy	Corp	18	199	31½	31	21¼—	+⅛
22	15½	Tappan	.40	7	41	16	15¾	15¾+	½
20⅛	13¾	Technicon		24	7	14⅞	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
53½	35⅛	Teledyne	.10e	22	21	41⅜	40¼	41⅜+	1⅜
19¾	6¾	Telecor	.24h	8	49	9¼	8¾	0⅜+	⅛
20½	15⅛	Teledyn	.59f	9	88	16⅜	16	16¼+	⅜
78	72	Teledyn	pf 6		2	72¼	7	72 —	1½
6⅛	3⅞	Talex	Cp	25	95	5	4⅜	5 +	⅛
24⅛	17⅜	Templel	.32	12	16	18¾	18½	18⅜+	⅜
32⅜	25⅝	Tennco	1.36	10	343	26½	25¾	26¼+	⅜
8¾	5¼	Tenneco	wt A		46	6½	5⅞	6⅛+	1⅛
112¼	95¾	Tenne	pf5.50		24	97¼	96¾	97¼+	½
43⅜	33⅜	Tesoro	Pet	13	262	38	36	38 +	2
43¼	35⅝	Texaco	1.72	12	1712	48	38⅜	39⅞+	1⅜
01⅛	52	TexETr	1.58	17	110	55	54	55 +	1
40	22	TexGsT	1.58	10	83	32¼	32¼	32½	
30⅜	32	TrGs	pf1.50		5	32	31½	32	
25¼	17⅛	TexGHin	.63	22	301	23½	22⅜	23½+	½
27½	21	Texasind	1b	1	64	23	23	23	
189⅝	160¾	Texinst	1.1	38	244	170	168¾	169¼—	⅛
39	24½	TexDlG	.01	37	158	28¾	27⅞	28¼+	⅛
23¼	18⅜	TexPLd	.54a	5	8	19¾	19½	19¼—	⅛
14¼	12⅛	TextUI	1.04	15	159	30¼	30¼	30⅜	
31¼	26½	Textron	1.20	10	128	30¾	29⅝	30⅛+	⅜
34⅝	21⅞	Textron	.96	10	128	24¾	23⅝	24¾+	⅝
44½	34	Textr	pf2.00		8	35½	34¾	35¼+	1
30¼	24¼	Textr	pfI.40		31	26¾	26¼	26¾+	1½
22	13¾	Thiokol	.40a	9	54	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
107¼	86¼	ThmBal	1.12	31	8	90¼	89¾	89⅝—	¼
21½	12	Thomin	.40b	10	42	14⅜	13¾	14⅜+	1
40	31¾	Unlonam	.80	12	14	15⅜	16	16	
12	8½	ThrftyD	.27	9	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
28½	22¾	TI Corp	1.32	8	81	24⅜	24½	24⅜+	1⅛
39¼	28¼	TidwaIM	.50	16	288	30½	30¼	30½+	¼
63¼	37½	Time In	1.90	H	44	41	40¾	40⅜—	⅝
25⅝	18⅜	TimeMir	.30	16	105	20⅞	20¼	20¾+	½
42⅜	28⅜	1½	TumBal	93⅞		928	⅛	2 49+	2
25	17⅜	TishRt	.40b	21	9	19¼	18½	19¼+	½
9⅛	8½	Tobin	PKg		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2.4½	18¼	Tod Ship	.40		10	19⅜	19	19—	⅜
30⅝	28⅛	ToledE	1.92	10	2	29¼	29¼	29½	
46	28	ToolRh	1.14f	12	94	22⅜	22		
17½	12¾	TootRol	.40b	11	2	.13⅛	13	13½	
69½	46¾	TraneCo	.90	16	19	51⅛	50	51½+	1⅝
43	33¼	TranUn	1.32	14	28	37	36¼	36½+	⅛
42⅜	31¾	Trans W	Air	13	417	40¾	39	40 +	⅛
29½	25¾	TrWAir	pf 2		14	27½	27	27¼+	1
15¼	11⅜	Transaml	1.80	6	8	14⅜	14	14⅛	
17⅝	13⅜	Transm	.55b	11	426	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15	13⅜	Trenaen	.43	12	142	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜+	⅛
40¼	31⅛	Travelrs	.84	9	206	35	33⅞	34¾+	⅝
50¾	42	Travlr	pf 2		30	42¾	42	42¾—	⅛
14⅞	10	TryLds	.25e	14	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
34¼	29	TriCon	2.27a		89	29⅞	29¾	29¾+	⅜
37	29½	TrSoM	2.57e	10	15	33½	33¼	33¼+	⅛
10⅛	7¾	Trlmgtn	.80	10	13	8⅜	8⅛	13⅝—	⅛
21	15⅜	Trlang	.15e	7	63	16½	16	16½+	⅛
25⅞	17	Trinity	.54	12	160	20⅛	19¾	19¾	⅛
57⅞	38½	Trooicana		41	120	41⅞	40½	41 —	⅛
34⅞	25⅜	TRW In	1.04	11	136	26½	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
82½	69	TRW	pf4.50		6	68½	68	68 —	1
89½	69	TRW	pf4.40		1	70¼	70¼	70¼+	⅛
15⅜	12	TucsonG	.78	9	26	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
12⅜	8¼	Twent Cent		11	46	9	8⅞	8⅞	
25¼	17½	TylerCp	.20	7	16	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛

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34½	18⅜	UAL	Inc	29	597	23⅞	23¾	23½	
33½	19¾	UAL	pfA0		15	23½	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
23¾	19¼	UARCO	1.10	10	7	20¼	20	20	
19⅜	17¼	UGI	Cp 1.32	9	12	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
21⅜	14	UMC	Ind .78	8	152	14⅞	14¾	14⅜—	⅛
11¼	9⅝	Unarco	.40	8	2	10	9⅞	10	
37½	35⅛	UnilLid	.95e	11	5	35¾	35⅝	35⅞—	⅛
		UnLl	fn.95e		18	35½	35½	36½	
48¼	40¾	U Camp	1.00	16	148	42⅞	42¼	42¾+	⅜
51¾	41½	UnCalBide	2	12	485	43¾	42¾	43¾+	⅛
41⅞	30	UnCam	1.26	8	26	31½	31	31 —	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Union	Corp	13	18	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
18⅝	17	Un Elec	1.20	13	103	17½	17⅜	17	
106	103	UnElPf	E		1	104	104	104 —	1½
87	85½	Un El	pf6.40		2220	85½	85½	85½—	½
62	59	Un El	pf4.50		290	62	59	60 +	1
27⅜	11¼	Un Fidelity		8	30	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
41¾	36	UnOCal	1.60	11	633	38½	37⅜	38¾+	1
54⅛	46¾	UOCa	pf2.50		372	51	49½	50⅜—	1⅛
70½	55	UnPac	Cp 2	13	295	51¼	59⅝	60⅜+	1⅜
13¼	11⅛	UnPac	pfI.47		47	12½	11⅞	12¼+	1
40	31¾	Unionam	.80	12	44	32½	32¼	32¼—	⅛
12	8½	UnitedD	.20	9	14	15⅜	16	16	
25	8⅝	Unitrayl	.70	8	228	13¼	12	13¼+	1⅛
106½	103¼	Unirayl	pf 8		290	104½	103½	104½+	1
7⅜	3½	Unishops			112	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
46¼	35¼	Unit Air	1.80	8	42	37	36⅛	35½	
12⅜	7½	Unit Brands		10	99	8¾	0½	8¾+	⅛
15⅜	13¾	UBrd	pfI.20		11	14⅜	14¼	14½—	⅛
18	8¾	UnIICp	.7Ca		17	9	8⅞	8¾—	⅛
15	10⅜	UnIIFin	Cal	9	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
2.4½	18½	Tod Ship	.40	12	84	20¼	19⅞	20⅛—	⅛
34⅛	31	Ulllum	2.24	8	2	21½	21¼	21½—	⅛
9⅜	7¾	Unit Ind	.32	6	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6⅝	5⅜	UnitIn	pf.42		2	6	6	0	
32⅞	22	UnIIInn	.10	23	12	25	25	25	
28⅜	25⅝	UJerBk	1.04	11	3	26½	26¼	26½+	⅛
22½	19¼	UnMAM	1.30	7	33	19¾	19½	19⅜	—¼
13½	8¼	Un Nuclr		30	58	9¾	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
24	18	UnitPk	Min	35	12	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
27¾	18⅝	UnRef

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
26⅝	16⅜	AAR Corp		15	16	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
3¼	2⅛	Aberden Pet		37	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
68	8	Action Ind		10	31	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
5⅝	3⅜	ADM Russi		11	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6⅛	3⅝	ADM Indust		7	1	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13¼	Admirlin .50		6	3	15	15	15	
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp		32	22	14⅝	14⅜	14½+	¼
6½	4	A&EPlast P		8	15	4½	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Aerodex Inc			1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
7½	5	AeroFlo .08r		9	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	2¼	Aeronca Inc			7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	2½	Aerosol		10	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21¼	14⅜	Aerovox Cp		31	17	17½	17¼	17½	
8¼	6	AffilCap .39f		4	13	6	5⅞	6	
3⅜	1⅞	Affil Cp wt			5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅞	
10⅞	6⅝	Affil Hsp .20		15	18	7¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
86	8½	AIC Pht .56t		11	8	10⅜	10½	10½+	⅛
4¼	⅜	Aiken Ind		14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32	9¾	Airborn Frt		19	35	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
81½	8½	Airpax 1.10t		9	5	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19½	14⅜	Airwick		29	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
19⅛	15¼	AjaxMag .60		16	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
36⅝	16⅜	Alan Wood		13	4	18¼	16½	18⅛	
7⅜	5⅞	Alaska Airl			18	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
4⅜	3½	Alba Waldn			3	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
12⅞	8¾	Alcolac Inc		15	6	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
97	10	Alleghy Airl		18	53	13½	12¾	13⅜+	⅛
51	36	AlleghAir pf			28	41	39	41 +	4
50½	6⅛	AllegA wtD			6	8½	7¾	8⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅜	AllegA wtN			8	6⅜	6½	6⅜+	⅛
20¾	7¼	Alleg Cp wt			4	7¼	7¾	7½+	⅛
13¾	9¼	Allan7R .79t		6	10	9½	9½	9½	
4¼	3	Allied Arl		2	46	3⅞	3½	3⅞—	⅛
36¼	21	AlldThr 1.14		9	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	¼
38⅛	21½	Alpha Ind		24	23	35⅜	35¼	35⅜+	¼
7½	5⅜	Allamil Cp		4	18	5⅝	5½	5½	
1¾	1	Altec Corp			6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
17¼	¼	Altec Cp wt			13	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
4⅞	3½	Altec Cp pf			11	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11¼	8¾	AlterFds .50		7	23	9	8⅞	9	
12⅜	9⅜	AlumSpc .44		7	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
6½	2⅜	Amco Ind		16	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
22	6⅜	AHessLt			133	10	9¾	9¾+	⅜
4	2¾	Am Agronom			4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
84	10¼	A Bill Ru .50		7	5	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅜
26⅜	21½	AmBusP .20		25	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅜	ACenMtg wt			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	
30⅜	26½	AFitch 2.68e		9	14	2 1/2	27⅜	27½	
5	3⅜	AmFitch wt			2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	8¼	Alsrail .26e		10	7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
9	7⅜	AMaizeA .33		9	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
44¼	40	AmMI 1.82e		7	2	41¼	41	41¼+	¼
24	13¼	AmMI wt			29	13⅝	13¼	13¾—	
38¼	25⅜	A Pastr .10e			16	29	28¼	37½+	1
7.4⅝	7½	A Plan 2.30t			10	20	9⅝	8¾	9½+	
81	9⅜	AmRI17 .93c			13	38	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
2¼	1½	AmRityT wt				9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
86½	8¼	Am Recreat			11	8	8½	9¼	9¼+	
08⅛	9¼	ASafaE .68t			7	54	11¼	10⅝	11⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	AmTech Ind			7	5	4⅜	5	5	
26¼	16⅜	AmTrsAir .57			37	20	20⅜	19⅞	20½+	⅜
42	28¾	AMICCp .64			22	35	31½	31½	31½—	½
3½	2⅜	Andrea Rad				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
2⅜	2	Angio C .10e			15	9	2	2	2 —	⅛
3.5¾	13	AnsulCo .56t			11	37	14½	14½	14½	
24¾	14⅛	Anthony Ind			7	33	16½	15⅝	16½+	⅝
2	1½	AO Indust			13	69	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	3	Applid Data			46	7	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
30½	24½	AquitCa .15e			26	38	25¾	25	25¾+	½
21⅜	1½	Argus Inc			75	8	1½	1½	1½	
22¾	16½	Ariz Col .08e			15	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
12⅛	10¼	ArzCal pf .48				2	10½	10½	10½	
37⅜	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30			9	35	24⅜	24	24⅜+	⅛
08⅜	7⅜	Arrow Elect			17	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
38⅛	12	Arundel .90t			10	7	13½	13½	13⅜—	⅛
15¾	10⅜	Asamera D			37	61	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
86½	13⅜	AshlOil Can			19	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9	Aspro .40b			7	20	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
4¾	3⅜	AssdFd .05p				6	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
24⅜	15¾	AssdMI 2.25e			6	5	17¼	17¼	17½+	¼
22⅜	15⅜	AssdProd .48			7	11	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	⅛
6¾	3¼	Astron Inc				7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	⅛
10⅛	7¾	Atlantic Co			7	1	8¼	8⅛	0⅛—	
8⅜	5	Atco Chem				29	13⅜	14¼	14¾	
7¾	5	AtlcoMtg wt				26	5¾	5¾	5½	
69½	10⅛	AtlCMi 1.20e			7	29	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
1½	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt				6	1¼	1⅛	1⅜—	⅛
33⅜	26	Augatinc .10			38	33	29	29½	29½+	⅛
26¾	13¾	Austral Oil			19	57	18⅜	17⅝	18½+	1
7⅞	4½	Austral Rad			9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
8¾	6¼	AutmSvc .20			6	11	6½	6½	6½+	⅜
67	52½	AutSwil .63e			24	10	53⅜	52¾	53⅜+	⅛
8	5	AVC Corp			45	10	5	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝	5¼	AVEMC .10			12	44	6½	6⅜	6⅛—	⅛

B

12⅝	10⅝	BadgMir .48		8	6	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
48	32⅜	BagCop .40r		16	1	38½	38½	38½	
42	29⅜	BaldDH .60b		9	12	31⅛	30¼	31⅛+	1⅛
18⅜	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e			31	16⅞	16½	16¾+	⅜
4⅛	2½	BangPun wt			12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
35⅝	23⅜	Banistr Cnl		13	332	25⅜	27¾	29 +	⅝
21	14⅛	BankrU .24h		22	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Banner .02e		9	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5¾	4	Barbra Lyn		9	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind		13	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	6	Barnes Eng			11	8⅛	8¼	8⅜+	½
25⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind			2	10⅜	10½	1 7⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅜	Barry RG		12	2	10	18	10 +	⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
12⅞	7⅛	BarryWr .32		8	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
3½	1¼	Bartell Med		70	3	2⅛	2½	2⅜+	⅛
8⅜	5	Barth Sp .27		9	17	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Bartons Cdy		46	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1¾	Baruch Fost			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	5¼	Barwick ET		17	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅞	4⅜	BaskinPet Co		16	10	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
13⅞	11¾	BayrkU .36a			1	11⅝	11¾	11¾	
17⅛	1	BBI Inc			15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4	2½	BhavlorI RL			1	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2¼	Bell Ind .08		7	49	3½	3	3 —	⅛
5⅜	3	Belscot .25t		18	2	3½	3½	3½	
28⅝	23⅞	BenSM 2.50e		6	16	24¼	24	24¼—	½
8½	4⅜	BenStMg wt			3	4¼	4¾	4¾—	⅛
6½	4⅜	Benrus Crp			24	5¾	5	5¼+	⅛
15¼	18½	Berg En .44t		9	198	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Berg Br .16f			8	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
17	13¾	Brg B pf1.15			2	14	14	14	
8⅛	6½	BernzOmal		14	3	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8½	7	Bertea Corp		11	2	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
18½	11⅜	Berven .08h		17	11	14⅜	13¾	14 +	⅛
42	23⅜	Beverly Ent		11	78	3⅜	3	3⅛+	⅛
1.4⅝	9	BevHill Bnc		6	41	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
32½	22	Bic Pen .27		25	32	25¼	25	25 +	⅛
29¾	21¼	BgBear 1.08		7	2	21¾	21¼	21¾—	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	BigV Supmk		6	24	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
28½	16¾	BinkMf .80a		9	15	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅛
31½	19⅜	BinnySm .66		12	4	20	20	20 —	⅛
14½	9½	Blo Dynam		14	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8⅜	Blasings .60		6	6	8¾	8½	8¾+	
4½	2¾	Blount .04e		6	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
41½	3½	Bluebird Inc		12	34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝—	⅛
1⅛	¾	Bluebird wt			25	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
24¼	18½	Bodin App		13	15	21¾	21½	21½+	¼
11¼	6⅜	Bohack Crp		14	17	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
12⅜	8½	Boll Berank		13	6	9½	9⅜	9½—	⅛
4½	2⅜	BoothEC .9?1				2	2	2⅜	⅛
33⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins		25	49	34½	31¾	34 +	1⅜
25¾	18¾	Bowna .20		11	6	18½	17⅝	17⅝—	1
55	32⅜	BowVall .10		140	3	35¼	35¼	35½	
26⅜	13¼	Brad Resan		12	33	13¾	13¾	13⅜—	⅛
50	34½	BradlCm Sy		66	53	36¼	36	36 —	⅛
8	5¼	Brnchin .26		9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	11⅜	BranltAr wt			18	14⅝	13¾	14¼+	⅛
16	11¼	BrtAirA .50t			7	13	13	13	
31½	19⅛	BrscanLJ .1b		5	76	20½	20¼	20½	
20½	15¾	BraunEn .44		7	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
10⅜	6¼	Breeze Corp			3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16¼	12⅜	Brewer .20h		8	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
3¼	2⅛	BroDart Ind		13	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
5¼	3⅞	Brody Segns		10	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
4⅝	3½	BrownCo wt				3½	3½	3½	
32½	28¼	BrwnFA .40b		20	1	30⅜	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
33⅜	27⅜	BrwnFB .40b		20	9	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
34⅜	29½	BTMtg 2.49e		11	20	30¼	30½	30¼	
5⅞	3¼	Buehler Co		66	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
27⅜	20	BundyCp 1a		8	5	21⅜	21½	21½+	⅛
5½	2⅜	Burgess Ind			13	2⅞	3	2⅞	
28¾	13½	BurnsInl .60		18	4	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
10½	5½	Butler Avia		15	28	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
27½	16	Buttes G Oil		20	142	21	19½	20⅝+	1⅛

C

8⅝	5⅛	Cabicom Gn			1	6¼	6½	6⅝	
9½	8	Cagles In A		21	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
19⅜	11¼	Caldor .15b		9	26	13	12⅞	13	
12⅝	10¼	Calcomp			83	11	10⅝	10⅝	
24½	15⅜	CalFirCm 1		9	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
42⅜	27⅛	Calvert Exp		15	14	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
13¾	7¾	Camcoln .05			20	8¼	8	8½+	⅛
8½	5	11-16 CampChib			2	8	8	8	
9⅞	8⅛	Camelnd .20		6	6	10	9⅜	9⅞	
4¾	3	13-16 CdnExp GO		42	49	4⅜	4⅛	4½-5-16	
11	7½	Cdn Homstd		93	46	8½	8⅜	8 7-16—	1-16
13⅜	11	CdnPrfCm 1		25	5	11¼	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
14	12⅛	CdnIndPw 1			5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
9½	5⅝	CdnJVin .30t		38	29	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
4	3	CdnMer .10e		11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅜	Cdn Merrill			8	6 11-16	6⅜	6 11-16+	1-16
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt		16	22	13⅞	13	13⅛+	⅛
58⅜	50¾	Cdn SuprOil		68		22 53⅜	53⅛	53⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Canwest Inl			4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅛	22¼	Canoga Ind		12	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9½	6¾	Capitol Inds		17	89	8⅜	8	8⅜+	⅛
21½	11½	Caressa .20		9	37	13⅜	13	13½+	⅜
100	87	Carngtn .88		29	82	95¼	94	95¼+	2¼
9⅜	5	Carrier wt			47	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
9	5¼	Carrols Dev		15	13	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
20½	17⅜	Castle A .80		7	1	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
13⅜	12¼	Castlon In		42	10	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
20½	13¾	Castlwd Inl		27	46	15⅞	15¾	15½—	⅛
13½	8¼	Covitron Cp		31	6	9⅜	9½	9½—	⅛
4½	2⅜	CelluCiaft			7	2⅞	2¾	2⅜+	⅛
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 4			2200	55	54¾	55 +	1¼
8⅜	4¾	CentSec .06e			17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
85⅜	51¼	CentTnd .1Tr		1	8	51¾	51¾	51¾—	⅛
15½	12¼	Centvil Inc		13	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
6¾	4¼	Certified Cp			8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
2⅜	1¼	Certron Cp		35	11	2	1¾	1¾—	⅛
9½	6¾	ChadMill .48			6	8	6¾	6¾—	⅛
14⅞	7⅛	ChampH .02		17	224	8½	8	8¼+	⅛
3	2⅛	Charan Ind			9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜—	⅛
30	24¼	Charlot .35e		25	37	25½	24½	25½	+⅞
7⅞	5	Charlr Med		61	7	6	6	6¼+	⅛
8½	6	CHBF6g .25t			6	7¼	6¾	6¾+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	ChemEx .16			76	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
27¼	25¾	ChiRiv 1.68a			9	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
11¼	6	ChicUnl .57t		9	27	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
20½	10⅞	Child World		19	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
4⅝	2⅜	Christian Cp		8	2	2¾	2⅜	2½	
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.96e			8	17½	17½	17¾—	⅛
4⅝	3⅜	CIMigGr wt			40	3¾	3⅞	3¾—	⅛
20¾	14	CIC Co .15e		9	9	15⅜	15½	15½+	⅜
2	1⅛	Cinerama			67	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
9½	6⅜	CitznFinl .16		10	11	6¾	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
18⅜	16¾	CitMtg 1.57e		10	8	17⅛	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	CitizMtgI wt			4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
9⅜	8⅛	CityGsFl .50		8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¾	6⅜	CK Petrolm		24	14	8	7½	8	
17⅜	11½	Clarksn Ind		11	17	12⅜	12¼	12¼+	⅛
10½	6¾	Clarostat		8	6	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Clary Corp		58	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	8¼	Clopay .05r		6	28	8⅜	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4½	2½	CMI Corp		47	15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
61¾	19¾	CMI Inv wt			15	28⅛	27½	28⅛+	½
8⅜	4⅜	CoBuild Cos		4	49	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅜	8¼	Codesco .10c		13	1	8½	8¼	8½	
20⅜	12¾	Coff Mat .48		13	26	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
7⅞	5¼	Kohn In .15e		15	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
20½	7¼	Coil Int'l		11	67	9¼	8⅝	9 +	⅛
25¼	16½	ColeNatl .46		10	10	18½	17¾	18¼+	⅝
32	19½	Coleman .44		16	34	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8¾	Collese Trm		5	6	9¼	9	9 —	½
11⅜	5¼	Col Coml .20		5	14	6¼	6	6¼	
8⅝	6¾	ColonSnd .20		36	20	9⅝	8½	9⅛+	⅛
24⅜	16	ColwellC .28		8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
33⅜	28½	ColwM 2.82a		18	25	30½	29½	30¼+	⅝
13½	8¾	ColwMtg wt			9	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	+⅛
44	25¾	Comb Com		21	9	27½	26⅞	27¼+	½
38⅞	23¾	Combustn Eq		22	18	25	24⅜	24¾—	½
32½	25	Comisco .90		26	3	32¼	32	32¼+	⅜
21¼	14¼	ComlAlt .25		13	7	15¾	14⅞	15¼+	½
16⅜	13⅜	CmlMet .60b		8	2	14¾	14¼	14¾+	⅛
9	5¼	Commodor		13	3	6	6	6	
7⅜	5	ComHlth Cp		19	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
16⅝	8¼	ComPsyc Cl		14	4	8½	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12⅞	9¼	Comsatn .32		7	4	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Cmprsh Des			3	3	3	3	
29⅜	1⅜	ComsatDyn		37	25	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
32⅜	20¼	Comsupra		27	49	26¼	25⅞	26¼+	⅛
2¾	2	Comsut Eq		19	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Comsut Inst		29	8	1¾	1½	1¾	
3⅜	3⅜	Comsut Inv		6	4	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Cmsut Mch		85	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Comsutes1			2	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
16½	11⅜	Conchmnco		7	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
5¼	3½	Concrd Fab			3	3¾	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4¼	Condec Crp		12	15	4½	4¾	4¾	
4⅞	3⅞	Conmy Inc		482	19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10½	8	Connnr .44a		8	3	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
13⅜	12	Conrock .60		7	4	13	12¾	13	+⅛
11⅛	6¼	Conray Inc			7	7	7	7	
5⅝	3⅜	Con Oil Gas				26	4½	4	
10⅝	5¼	Con Ref .20a		11	32	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
11⅜	7½	Consynr Cp		19	21	8¾	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
2½	1¼	Cont Maltsr		18	14	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	3¾	Cont Tel wt			54	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
29½	16¼	Cook Ind		13	115	21¼	20¾	21¼+	1⅛
9⅝	6¼	Cop Jar .20a		6	7	6⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Cordon Intl		15	84	10¼	8⅝	10¼+	1⅜
24⅜	20¼	CormbLb .79		12	3	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
4¾	3¾	Corr Corp		29	2	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
1½	1	CottCorp wt			2	1	1	1	
5⅞	3½	Cousins wt			12	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
21¾	20¼	CoxCbl Com		82	12	25½	24⅝	25⅜+	⅛
6¾	3½	Craig Corp		265	34	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
8	6	Crannrt .01t		24	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9½	6¾	Creativ Mgt		4	3	8½	8	8 —	
24⅜	20¼	CremBlz .79		12	3	20¾	20¾	20¾+	⅛
4¾	3¾	Cont Corp		29	4	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
1½	1	CottCorp wt			2	1	1	1	
5⅞	3½	Cousins wt			12	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
21¾	20¼	CoxCbl Com		82	12	25½	24⅝	25⅜+	⅛
6¾	3½	Craig Corp		265	34	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
8	6	Crannrt .01t		24	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9½	6¾	Creativ Mgt		4	3	8½	8	8 —	
23½	19	Crmpton .86		7	2	19½	19¾	19¾	
67½	54	Cross AT .42		34	21	56¼	54	56 —	⅛
12½	10½	CrowdMg

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	Low	Stocks end Div.	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9½	2¾	PNBAM	2.12e	16	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13	3½	PNB AM	wt		18	3½	3½	3½	
3½	3½	Pneumo	Dy		8	2	2	2	
2½	2¾	Peloron	Pd		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	10	Polychr	.65I	11	221	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
⅛	5½	Poller	Inst		20	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9⅜	9	Prairie	Oil	35	16	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅛	Pratt	Lmb	8	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
30	21	Pratt	Pf2.25		2	22	22	30½	+ 2
⅜	4	Pratt	Rd .20	8	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	6⅛	Prel	Corp	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
11	11	PrenHall	.84	12	173	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
3¼	11¾	PresRI	B .84	50	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅜	6⅜	Presley	Cos	5	62	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅝	Preslon	.28e	14	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅛	Price	Capiti		2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
9¾	9¾	Primo	Equip	9	15	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅜	Proter	Sh 1-	9	42	20⅜	19½	20	+ ⅛
9¼	9¼	ProvGas	.72	6	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
24	22⅜	PrdRIE	.63e	21	13	23⅜	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	PrudBdg	.24	17	189	19⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— 1¼
⅜	28⅜	Prud	Fund		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8	8	PSA	Inc wt		6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
11¼	11¼	PubcoPtl	.15	33	34	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	5	Pulte	Homes	6	12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
7½	7½	PuntaGrd	le .5	4	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅜	PurltPsh	.20	6	81	9¼	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
12¼	12¼	Putnms5	.36	9	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	Quebcor	Inc	20	21	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
12¼	12¼	Ranchrs	Ex	27	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
25	25	RangrO	Can	92	64	29½	27½	29½	+ 2
⅛	4⅛	RapdAm	wi		22	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
5	5	Rath	Pack		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	4½	Ray	Resrcs	15	1	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6½	6½	RB	Indust	10	25	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
3½	3½	Reading	Ind		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18⅜	17⅝	RealEsI	1.48	13	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅞	RIIInT	1.28e	14	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
28½	28¼	RII RT	1.20e	16	12	28¾	28½	28¾	
21¼	21¼	Recrion	Crp	8	63	25	23½	25	+ 1½
1	1	Reeves	Telc	10	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅜	RefrigT	.12o	11	2	15⅛	15	15	
10	10	Rem Ar	.80	9	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	ResMtln	wt		21	1	1	1	— ⅛
37	37	ReslEst	NY	18	19	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
48½	48½	ReschCll	.88	43	20	57½	55⅞	57¼	+ 1
7⅝	7⅝	Reserve	OG	23	88	8⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	Resistlx	.20	9	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3¼	ResrtsInfl	A		41	3¼	3	3¼	
2	2	Resl	Assoc		61	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	Rex	Nor .14f	6	32	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	5	Rl Med	Svc	8	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅛	8⅛	Riblet	Prod	6	12	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3¼	3¼	Richford	In		54	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3	3	Richton	.20	S	50	2¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Rikor	Maxe		12	1⅛	1	1	
⅛	⅛	Rikor	Mkr pf		33	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20⅝	14⅝	Riley	Co	20	11	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RioAlgm	.40	21	8	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
18⅞	11	Roanoke	.36	7	34	11½	11¼	12½	+ 1
7¼	6⅛	RitiFin	.20b	13	124	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	9¼	Robins	Lad	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	20¼	Robintech		33	94	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Robin	Ind	5	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	Rockway	.80	7	6	12	12	12	
3	1¾	Rockw	Cmp	14	187	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
25	18	Rogers	Corp	32	4	23	19¾	19¾	
0⅛	5⅛	Roland	Intl		14	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Rollins	Intl	8	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	Ronco	Telep	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅛	Rossmor	Cp	6	6	8	7¾	7¾	
3½	2¼	Rossmor	wt		4	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
26½	18	Rowan	.14	16	62	21	20	21	+ ⅛
17⅝	8	Rowin	.60i	14	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
9¼	6⅞	Royal	Armer	42	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3½	2¾	Roydus	.32r	6	9	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
6	3¼	RoyBch	Col	4	18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	RPS	Prod		6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	1¾	RSC	Indust	28	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Ruddick	Cp	7	25	3½	3½	3½	
7	5½	Ruddick	pf.56		3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Rusco	Ind		26	3¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3½	3	Russeks	Inc	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	11	RussMil	.48	6	5	11½	11⅛	11½	
33¾	28¾	Rust	Cft .30	11	4	29⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
29¾	13¾	Ryan H	.88e	14	16	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
31½	24¼	Ryde Sys	wt		4	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
7⅜	4¾	Ryersn	Hoy		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43⅜	36½	BabineR	.44	26	16	39	39	39	+ ⅛
5½	4	SalfranSy	.A	4	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
21⅜	15¾	SIJohnsT	.62	5	6	16¾	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Salem	Corp	127	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
20⅜	10½	Sambo	Resl	38	320	24½	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
105	102½	SDac	pf7.80		6	103½	102	102½	+ 1
12⅞	12	SDIeg	pf2.88		12	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
43½	34⅝	San JW	2.06	8	18	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Sanitos	.12	13	61	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Sargent	Ind		59	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
17½	10⅜	Saundr	Les	9	23	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Savoy	Ind		6	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
8½	7¼	Schenuly	Ind	8	19	8	8	8	
15⅜	9	Scient	Atlan	20	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
8¾	4⅜	Scitex	Co	6	14	5⅞	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
35⅜	21⅞	ScottyHo	.05	31	35	23⅜	22⅝	23½	+ 1⅛
10⅜	9½	ScrivBog	.32	8	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19¼	15	Scurry	Rain	155	9	17½	16⅜	17½	
22	14⅛	Seg	Conisin	11	11	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr	Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	7⅞	Seersind	.44	7	3	8⅛	7⅞	8	
15⅛	10⅝	Sec Mt	1.1e7	10	48	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
9¼	1⅛	SecMtIn	wt		23	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅛	Sec Plastics		9	14	8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Selas	Cp .2f		3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
7⅝	4¾	Sellam	Ass	5	5	5¼	5	5¼	
14⅝	11⅞	Selig	.10r	6	77	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
23½	12½	Semlee	.48t	13	19	15	14	15	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Sequoyah	In		35	1	⅝	⅝	
14⅜	8½	Service	Cp I	8	3	9¾	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	4	Servo	Corp	10	7	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	18	Servoir	1.37t	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SGL Ind	.25r	8	3	7	7	7	
8⅝	6¾	Shotick	Don	26	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14⅛	Show In	.17e	12	3	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	ShelfrR	.05e	10	15	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	ShndCp	.77i	6	3	10	10	10	
21¼	11½	Shnandh	Dil	20	6	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
35	22	Sherwd	Mod	13	2	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅜	13⅜	Showbt	.40a	9	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
12	8½	ShulmTr	En	12	7	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	8½	SierrPo	.03e	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	10¾	Sierrocin	Cp	26	15	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅜	9⅝	Sifco	Ind .2d	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¾	Sigma	Instr	8	13	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
18½	14½	SignetCp	.40	10	121	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
18¾	9	SikesCp	.20	8	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅞	Sime Sl	.20b	9	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9	8½	Simplex	Ind	8	3	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	12¼	Simplex	Wir		15	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	SkyCity	Sto	11	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	SMDInd	.28f	8	3	3¾	3½	3¾	
11¼	5	Sollron	.05		86	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	Bonder	Brdc	8	0	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Sorg	Paper		2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
28½	18⅜	Sounden	.40	9	27	22⅝	21¾	21⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	9½	SourCa	.80a	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	32⅜	SCED	pf1.56		2150	23½	23½	23½	
7⅛	19¼	SC S.Bpf	1.45	...	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
2¼	18	SC S.2pf	1.30		53	19	18¾	18⅝	
17	16	SC 4.7pf	1.19		11	16¼	16	16	
15⅜	14½	SC 4.3pf	1.08		3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15½	4¼	SC 4.2pf	1.06		1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
64½	46¼	Sou Roy	1.20	34	5	57	55½	56½	— ⅜
38¼	35	Swstlnv	.70a	15	56	38¾	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
24½	14	Spaklly	Resl	11	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Specior	Ind	19	3	6⅜	6½	6½	
10	7⅜	Spectrs	.24	7	9	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
5⅛	3½	SpedOP	.19i	30	26	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Spelzmn	Ind	4	24	6⅛	5¾	6	
9⅛	6½	Spencer	.32f	5	10	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	
17⅞	9⅛	Spenlnce	.60	11	24	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	8⅛	SSPin	.12r	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18	12¼	StdAllion	.80	6	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Std Conisinr		8	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
25½	13⅜	StdMotA	.42	18	8	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
3½	3⅛	StdPac	Corp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
57½	31	StdProd	1	6	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
28¼	25⅝	St Shrs	1.62t		8	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	TranLux	.35	22	28	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅜	11¼	Transelr	.01e		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
26½a	16	TWA	wt		646	22	20¾	21½	+ ⅝
9¼	6¾	Treadw	.31I	9	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	TriStMt	.05e	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	2 7-16	TubosM	.24e	8	5	1¾ 2	11-16	2 11-16	
9¼	5¼	Tultco	Corp	6	76	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15½	7	Turbodyne		12	18	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13¼	7¼	TwinFalr	In	9	22	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
14⅜	8⅛	Tyco	Labs	10	116	10	9	10	+ 1⅛
2¼	1⅞	UIP	Corp	11	26	2⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	11¼	UnFinl	.74r	7	11	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	17	UnInvest	.60	0	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
27½	14⅜	UneTr	2.32e	18	32	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Unem Tr	wt		32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Stevcokni		8	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	SlopShop	.90	9	7	17⅜	13¼	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	STP Cp	.60	11	68	14¼	14	14⅜	— ⅛
5½	4½	Struth	Wells		36	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅞	11½	Summit	Org	4	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9¼	1⅝	Summit	Pf	4	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22	19⅜	Sun Elec	Cp	16	14	21⅞	21¼	21½	
9¼	6	Sunair	Elc	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Sup Ind	Intl	18	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	11½	Sup Surg	Mf	14	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¼	Superscop		3	71	23¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Supronics			4	15⅛	14⅜	15	
9	5½	Susquhana		14	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	11⅛	Susqu	pf.50k		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1¼	1⅛	SutrMtg	wi		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Synalloy		9	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	53	Syntex	.40	17	262	55¾	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	System	Eng	22	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Tanger	Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Tech	Sym		28	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Technl	Oper	17	24	9	8⅛	8⅜	
3	1	Technl	Tape	7	16	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
11¼	11¼	Tchnicolor		11	30	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
27¼	18	Tefelix	1.29i	8	16	20	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	24¼	Telprompt		30	257	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Teles	Cp wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	3⅛	Tenna	Corp		25	3¾	3¼	3¾	
8	5¼	Tenneco	wt		37	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Tensor	Cp	9	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	14⅜	Teradyn	Inc	46	64	15⅞	14⅝	15	
15½	11¼	TesoroPt	wi		77	22⅛	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Texasinl	Co	13	97	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
68¼	63½	TxPL	pf4.56		225	63½	63½	63½	— 1½
24½	14	Thiokol	Corp	11	13	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	TFI Co	Inc	11	13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Thrftmt	.05e	320	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9	Tidwell	.30	7	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Timple	Ind	7	40	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Tilmus	Opt	140	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	13⅛	Tolhelm	.35	11	24	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	Thiokin	Insl	9	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	10½	TonkaCp	.40	11	21	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14½	ToppsG	.20e	15	6	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
18¼	16¼	Torin	.40b	9	1	17	17	17	
18	6⅞	TotalPet	NA	21	7	7 3-16	6 15-16	7 3-16	+ 3-16
20⅛	15⅜	Total	pf.70		2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TownCnl	.20	7	6	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7¼	TranLux	.35	22	28	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Transelr	.01e		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
26½a	16	TWA	wt		646	22	20¾	21½	+ ⅝
9¼	6¾	Treadw	.31I	9	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	TriStMt	.05e	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	2 7-16	TubosM	.24e	8	5	1¾ 2	11-16	2 11-16	
9¼	5¼	Tultco	Corp	6	76	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15½	7	Turbodyne		12	18	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13¼	7¼	TwinFalr	In	9	22	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
14⅜	8⅛	Tyco	Labs	10	116	10	9	10	+ 1⅛
2¼	1⅞	UIP	Corp	11	26	2⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	11¼	UnFinl	.74r	7	11	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	17	UnInvest	.60	0	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
27½	14⅜	UneTr	2.32e	18	32	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Unem Tr	wt		32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Stevcokni		8	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	SlopShop	.90	9	7	17⅜	13¼	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	STP Cp	.60	11	68	14¼	14	14⅜	— ⅛
5½	4½	Struth	Wells		36	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅞	11½	Summit	Org	4	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9¼	1⅝	Summit	Pf	4	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22	19⅜	Sun Elec	Cp	16	14	21⅞	21¼	21½	
9¼	6	Sunair	Elc	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Sup Ind	Intl	18	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	11½	Sup Surg	Mf	14	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¼	Superscop		3	71	23¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Supronics			4	15⅛	14⅜	15	
9	5½	Susquhana		14	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	11⅛	Susqu	pf.50k		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1¼	1⅛	SutrMtg	wi		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Synalloy		9	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	53	Syntex	.40	17	262	55¾	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	System	Eng	22	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Tanger	Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Tech	Sym		28	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Technl	Oper	17	24	9	8⅛	8⅜	
3	1	Technl	Tape	7	16	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
11¼	11¼	Tchnicolor		11	30	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
27¼	18	Tefelix	1.29i	8	16	20	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	24¼	Telprompt		30	257	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Teles	Cp wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	3⅛	Tenna	Corp		25	3¾	3¼	3¾	
8	5¼	Tenneco	wt		37	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Tensor	Cp	9	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	14⅜	Teradyn	Inc	46	64	15⅞	14⅝	15	
15½	11¼	TesoroPt	wi		77	22⅛	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Texasinl	Co	13	97	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
68¼	63½	TxPL	pf4.56		225	63½	63½	63½	— 1½
24½	14	Thiokol	Corp	11	13	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	TFI Co	Inc	11	13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Thrftmt	.05e	320	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9	Tidwell	.30	7	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Timple	Ind	7	40	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Tilmus	Opt	140	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	13⅛	Tolhelm	.35	11	24	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	Thiokin	Insl	9	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	10½	TonkaCp	.40	11	21	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14½	ToppsG	.20e	15	6	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
18¼	16¼	Torin	.40b	9	1	17	17	17	
18	6⅞	TotalPet	NA	21	7	7 3-16	6 15-16	7 3-16	+ 3-16
20⅛	15⅜	Total	pf.70		2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TownCnl	.20	7	6	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7¼	TranLux	.35	22	28	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Transelr	.01e		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
26½a	16	TWA	wt		646	22	20¾	21½	+ ⅝
9¼

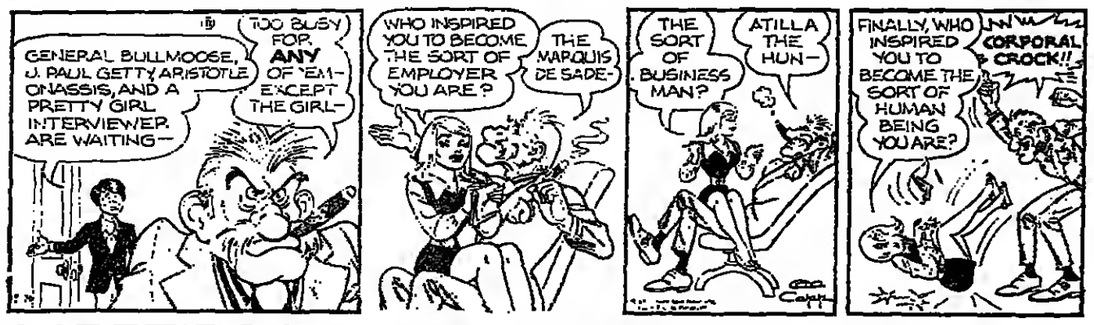
PEANUTS



B.C.



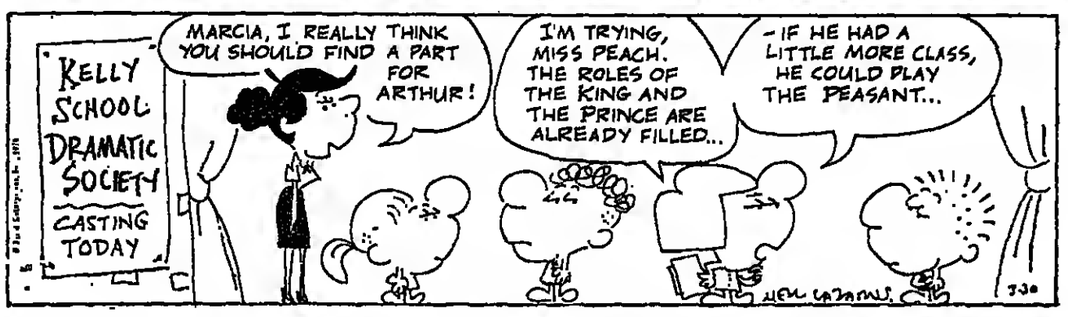
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



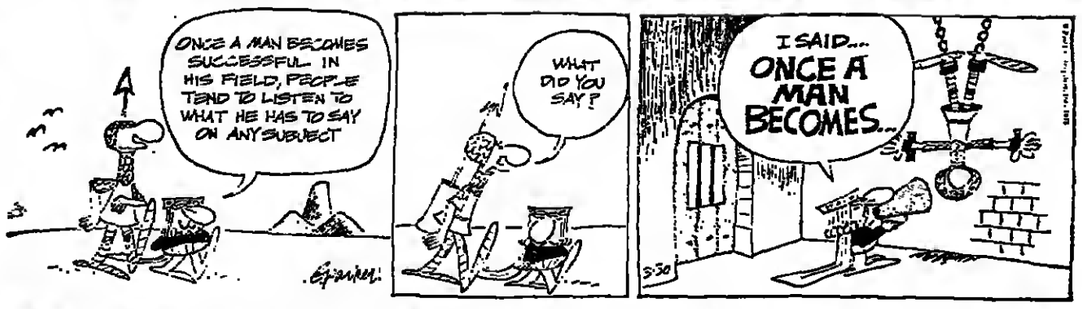
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



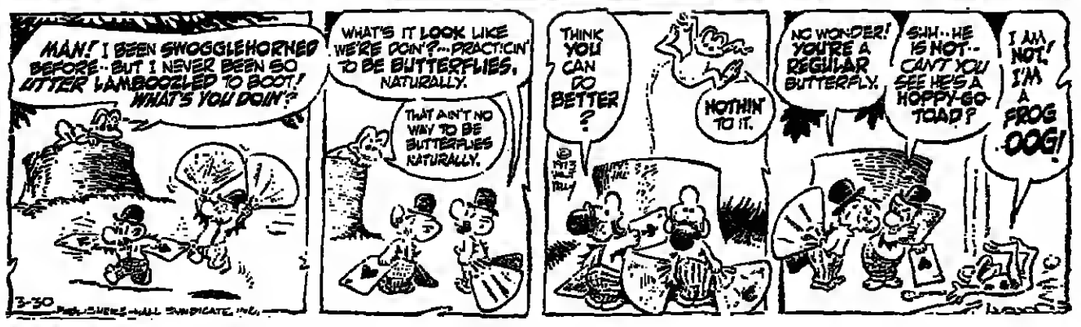
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East took advantage of the favorable vulnerability to crowd the bidding when North opened one diamond. He jumped to three diamonds, and South bid a firm four hearts, expecting this to close the auction. But West had every reason to bid four spades and did so. This contract would have been one down with the best defense. South then bid five hearts.

It is safe to say that any expert in the West seat would select an ace as the opening lead, probably the spade ace. As it turns out, either ace would give the declarer an easy road to 11 tricks. After the spade ace, South would find to his surprise that one ruff in the dummy would suffice.

But West feared with some reason that an ace would be ruffed, and he had been taught that in general it is right to make passive leads against suit contracts. He therefore led a club, hitting on the only way to defeat the contract.

South, conscious of impending doom, won in dummy and led a trump. East felt sure that South held all the trump honors, so he hopped up with the ace, trying to make it clear that he wanted a ruff. Unfortunately, this advanced inference escaped West and he failed to overtake when East led the spade ten to the next trick. East muttered under his breath, and led the spade king to the next trick.

South ruffed in dummy, and was actually in a position to make his contract: On the trump lead, West had made the strange discard of the diamond four instead of one of his useless spades. So if South had led a low diamond from dummy and ruffed it—an entirely safe move, as East obligingly pointed out in the post-mortem—the diamond ace would have appeared, establishing the king-queen in the dummy.

Not unnaturally South did not read the situation correctly. It was quite clear to him that East held the diamond ace, so he led the diamond king from dummy and confidently discarded his spade queen, giving East a scornful look.

When West produced the diamond ace, South was visibly dismayed. To add insult to injury, West now led a club to give his partner a ruff for a two-trick defeat.

Long after the game was over, South was heard muttering to himself: "He couldn't have the ace—he pitched a diamond . . ."

NORTH (D)
♠ 9
♡ 9763
◇ KQ75
♣ AQJ6

WEST
♠ AJ65432
♡ —
◇ A4
♣ 10742

EAST
♠ K10
♡ A104
◇ J1098632
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ Q87
♡ KQJ852
◇ —
♣ K985

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	3 ◇	4 ♡	4 ♠
5 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	S	P	■	P	A	P	A	M	■	C	L	A	M
U	P	T	O	■	E	D	U	C	E	■	R	E	N	O
S	P	I	L	I	E	D	T	H	E	B	E	A	N	S
S	T	R	E	A	K	S	■	■	D	R	O	N	E	S
■	■	■	H	I	S	■	S	P	I	E	L	■	■	■
V	I	S	I	T	■	Q	U	I	N	T	E	T	T	E
A	T	O	Z	■	C	U	L	L	E	T	■	H	A	N
T	A	L	E	■	H	I	L	L	S	■	T	R	I	O
I	L	O	■	D	E	N	I	E	S	■	H	E	L	L
■	■	■	T	A	C	T	E	D	■	T	R	E	S	S
■	■	I	N	K	F	I	D	■	P	R	O	■	■	■
A	T	O	N	C	E	■	■	P	R	E	S	Q	U	E
T	A	L	I	K	E	D	O	U	T	O	F	T	U	R	N
T	I	S	L	E	■	U	N	L	A	Z	■	L	A	G	O
T	S	A	R	■	P	O	E	S	Y	■	E	Y	E	S	■

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®

— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUQER

ROUCI

NOJINE

CAFEED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"□□□-□□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: YODEL MOUSY WHALER GUTTER
Answer: They sound easy—"MEOWS"

BOOKS

TO PEKING—AND BEYOND
A Report on the New Asia

By Harrison E. Salisbury. Quadrangle. Illustrated. 308 pps. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the end of this immensely readable report of a 1972 visit to China and environs —by Harrison E. Salisbury, Asian specialist, author of more than a dozen books (the best-known of which is probably "The 900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad") and associate editor of the New York Times—a climactic event in the author's trip produces a revealing comment. Mr. Salisbury has at long last been summoned—all the way from the northwestern province of Shensi—to dinner in Peking with Premier Chou En-lai, whom Mr. Salisbury has long regarded "as the most brilliant statesman of his age." The Premier, Mr. Salisbury and a small group of other Americans have gathered in the Anhwei Room of the Great Hall of the People, there to dine on what Mr. Salisbury calls and what indeed sounds like "a triumph of Chinese cuisine." The talk turns to the enmity between China and the Soviet Union, and Mr. Salisbury describes an incident in which, to his chagrin, he found himself caught in the split. Premier Chou listens, laughs, and observes, "Yes, you are quite an honest friend."

Well, with this remark the Premier might just as well have been reviewing "To Peking—and Beyond"; for the overwhelming impression it leaves is of Mr. Salisbury's extraordinary enthusiasm for China . . . a feeling very nearly equal to Lincoln Steffens's when he remarked to Bernard Baruch, after visiting the Soviet Union in 1919, that he had "been over into the Future—and it works."

Not that Mr. Salisbury doesn't also convey in this assessment of China the honesty that Premier Chou referred to. He does. He plunges directly into the big question of what exactly happened during the great Cultural Revolution of the 1960s (and is still happening)—a task not dissimilar to trying to carve a window out of a fog bank. He makes his answers to this question a predominant but subtly interwoven theme of his book. Yet he doesn't leave us with the feeling that these answers are either simple or final. Instead, we are given to understand that the Cultural Revolution was partly a power struggle, partly a generational conflict, partly a way of dealing with the Thermidor reaction that apparently is inevitable to all revolutions, partly an effort to avoid the Soviet Union's mistakes, and partly an attempt to refine in the fires of ideological conflict the Chinese "New Man."

As to the question of whether a "New Man" has really come into being in China, Mr. Salisbury is equally circumspect. Yes, those farming communes he observed did seem to be working successfully (because, unlike the Soviet Union, China has trusted local expertise to lead the way), but he also detected familiar signs of *embourgeoisement* among the peasants and workers. Yes, he found a genuine and refreshing spirit of social self-sacrifice and revolutionary zeal among the urban intelligentsia, but he also found naiveté, narrow-minded morality, chauvinism and an appalling lack of intellectual curiosity "about matters that did not relate closely to their lives and their country's interests." The Chinese New Man, one is forced to conclude, is more a composite of different people's attitudes than a species of human being.

Even on less significant specifics, Mr. Salisbury gives and takes evenhandedly. Acupuncture has achieved some amazing successes (Mr. Salisbury was a witness in the surgery room), but as the Chinese specialists he interviews point out, there is much, much to learn still. In nearly six weeks of travel, he observed only 32 flies (he kept track), but the DDT used to exterminate them is also going to create terrific ecological problems, he believes. Contemporary artistic output doesn't amount to anything at all, but at the same time a great cultural past is being discovered and put on display. Indeed, Mr. Salisbury gives us the strong impression that the New Man, if there is one, is as much an outgrowth of the rediscovered past as a product of the theoretical future.

Still, no matter how objective Mr. Salisbury tries to be, his enormous goodwill toward China glows through everywhere between the facts and the lines. Everywhere—whether Mr. Salisbury is analyzing the Sino-Soviet conflict, or speculating about China's present and future leadership, or examining China's relationship to North Korea and Indochina—everywhere, one feels one is witnessing a morality play in which China is Good and Russia is Bad. And at the very end —where he sentimentally apostrophizes his approval of China with the questions "Where was [the strength] of America? When would the New American Man and the New American Woman walk the earth, proud and confident, making the oceans boil and the continents shake?—one is left with two somewhat conflicting feelings.

One of them is a renewed sense of the tragedy of McCarthyism: what a shame that so much time has been lost so uselessly in the development of this country's relations with China. The other is a fervent hope that nothing will go wrong in China tomorrow . . . that nothing like what happened to Lincoln Steffens's version of the future will occur to keep Mr. Salisbury's ideal from being fulfilled.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a staff book critic of The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

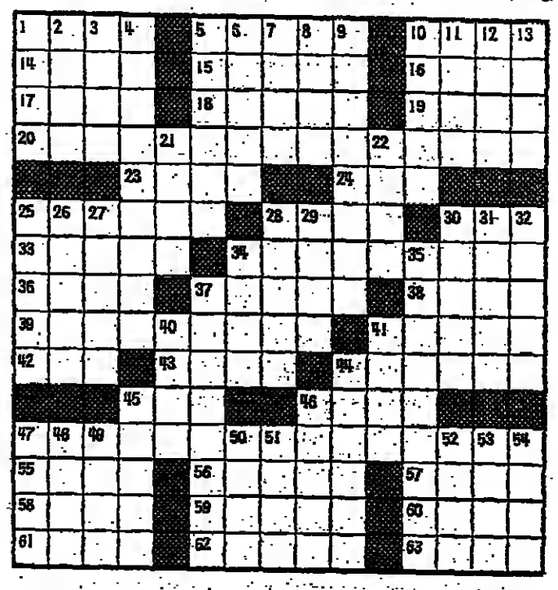
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Asian sheep
5 Cowboy
10 Perry
14 Tropical balsam
15 Cape of Antarctica
16 Way off
17 Mischa or Leopold
18 Blue-jean material
19 —— and shine
20 Title claimed by both N.Y.C. and Phila.
23 Bikini parts
24 Toff
25 Native of Upolu
28 Work over
30 Kitty
33 Site of ancient Troy
34 Fabled
36 Sikorsky
37 Diffident
38 Russian river
39 Heavy
41 Soap plant
42 English cathedral town
43 Misdeeds
44 Ibsen's Hedda
45 Viper
46 Teasdale
47 Outfielder Allen's epithet for Philadelphia
55 Half-mask
56 Gentle as ——
57 De —— (too much)
58 Word with speed or house
59 Twangy
60 Caen's river
61 Salt tree
62 —— nous
63 American cartoonist

DOWN

1 Game animal
2 Man of the ——
3 Title for Athena
4 Oahu shore gear
5 Arc of a circle
6 U. S. dramatist
7 Polish title
8 Ambler
9 Held for trial
10 West Indies native
11 "Think nothing ——"
12 Tamale ingredient
13 Soviet city
21 Angelico et al.
22 Mastwood
25 Plant stalk
26 Crude tartar
27 Dreamy
28 Mythical twin
29 Shield
30 Word of mouth
31 Papal vestment
32 U. S. President
34 Symbol of Britain
35 City on the Clyde
37 Plane-fuel additive
40 They, in Italy
41 Rhine tributary
44 Patronize a casino
45 Mom's kind of pie
46 P. I. island
47 Esparto grass
48 Defeat badly
49 Ponder, with "over"
50 Pearl Buck heroine
51 Speedy
52 Babylonian war god
53 Cheats
54 In —— (sulking)



هكذا من الأصل

Sabres Move Toward Playoff

HL Bruins Clinch 2d y Routing the Rangers

W YORK, March 29 (UPI). ll Esposito scored four goals assisted on another last night he Boston Bruins clinched d place in the National ey League East with a 6-3 ry over the third-place New Rangers.

osito scored his 52d goal of campaign in the opening minutes of the second period while the Bruins were shorthanded, and added three more goals in the final period to increase his league-leading scoring total to 127 points. The victory was the 10th in a row for Boston while the Rangers, who at one point this season enjoyed a nine-point advantage over the Bruins in the battle for second place, dropped their third game in a row.

Sabres 6, Flyers 3

Gil Perreault scored two goals and assisted on another to lead Buffalo to a 6-3 home victory over Philadelphia. The triumph gave the Sabres a three-point edge over the idle Detroit Red Wings in the battle for the fourth and final playoff spot in the East.

Blues 3, North Stars 3

At St. Louis, Dean Prentice scored in the third period to give Minnesota a 3-3 tie with the Blues.

Golden Seals 3, Kings 2

Rookie winger Hilliard Graves scored on a breakaway just past the midway point of the third period to give California a 3-2 home victory over Los Angeles to virtually wreck the Kings' playoff chances. The loss left the Kings in a fifth-place tie in the West with Pittsburgh with 71 points, three points back of St. Louis, the team they must catch for a playoff berth. All three clubs have two regular games remaining.

Canadiens 4, Black Hawks 3

At Montreal, a breakaway goal by left-winger Frank Mahovlich in the third period lifted the Canadiens to a 4-3 victory over Chicago in a battle of division champions.

Penguins 6, Flames 3

Al McDonough scored three goals and Syl Apps got three assists as Pittsburgh kept its playoff hopes alive with a 6-3 home victory over Atlanta.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

California 3, Los Angeles 2 (Laframboise, Leach, Graves; Bernier 2).
Minnesota 3, St. Louis 3 (Drouin, Hextall; Prentice; Egers, Unger, Merrick).
Buffalo 6, Philadelphia 3 (Perreault 2, Robert, Luce 2, Martin; Clarke, Clement, Crisp).
Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 3 (MacDonald 2, Polis, Shack, McDonough 2; Bennett, Romanchych, Brown).
Montreal 4, Chicago 3 (Lafleur, Lapointe, Lemaire, F. Mahovlich; Mikita, Korab, Martin).
Boston 6, New York 3 (Cashman, O'Donnell, Esposito 4; Murphy, Vickers, Fairbairn).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Houston 138, Buffalo 122 (Murphy 31, Tomjanovich 24; McAdoo 45, Garrett 10). Cal Murphy tops 1,000-point mark for season.
Phoenix 127, Seattle 125 (Walk 27, Haskins 16, Hawkins 18; Brisker 39, Haywood 37). Clem Haskins jumper with 7 seconds left wins game.
Los Angeles 96, Golden State 89 (Goodrich 28, West 25; Ellis 17, Barry 16, Thurmond 16).
Detroit 131, Cleveland 119 (Bing 34, Howe 30; Garr 27, Wilkens 34).
Boston 120, Baltimore 101 (Havlicek 34, Cowens 22; Chenier 20, Clark 16). Celtics close season with 68-14 won-lost record, best in league.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Utah 133, Indiana 126 (Wise 28, Boone 24; McGlanis 27, Daniels 30).
Virginia 121, New York 106 (Gervin 26, Johnson 20; Faulk 24, Carter 17).
Memphis 130, Dallas 125 (Denton 24, W. Jones 23; Hamilton 34, Netolicky 23).
Kentucky 118, Carolina 97 (Mount 27, Issel 33; Cunningham 25, Owens 14).

ull Produces miliar Result: ores No. 50

ICAGO, March 29 (UPI).— y Hull, reaching the 50-goal au for the sixth time in his ey career, scored on a 50-foot hot after 55 seconds of an ime period last night to give Winnipeg Jets a 4-3 triumph the Chicago Cougars in a d Hockey Association game. ll, the most notable refugee the National Hockey League, e he scored 50 goals or more times with a high of 58 in became the third WHA r to reach 50 goals when he d a rebound in the second d.

e two goals boosted Hull to points for the season. His ates, Norm Beaudin and Bordeleau, received assists. ey now have 105 and 100 s respectively.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

nipeg 4, Chicago 3 (Swenson, Hull nson; Procelay, Cahan, Morrall). ta 2, Philadelphia 1 (Falenduk, on; Laeroix).

onzon Changes ght Opponents

ENOS AIRES, March 29 ters).—World middleweight pion Carlos Monzon will Roy Dayle of the United s in a 10-round non-title in Rome on May 4, Monzon's ger, Juan Carlos Letoure, said here.

nzon had planned to fight Cohen in Paris May 7 but has been postponed. er Dale, Monzon's next opt will be Emile Griffith, also e United States, in a 15- l fight for the world title in Remo, Italy, on June 2, ra said.

he Scoreboard

INE SKIING—At Arosa, Switzer- Sanny Wenzel, 18, from the Prin- y of Liechtenstein, won a giant race in the European Cup series. ed down the 52-gate course in ond 25.09 seconds, followed by arle Moreod of Switzerland, in l.

ine Coutter and Martine Ducrox, of France, who head the overall gs in the European Cup series, ed 13th and 22d respectively, but point lead is so big that the didn't affect their standings.

LING—At Regina, Saskatchewan, n won the world curling cham- ip from Canada, taking a 6-5 end decision in the final game, reaking a 41-game winning streak mada in world competition.

IMMING—Al Knoxville, Tenn., In- s Gary Hall captured the 200-yard rfly as Indiana clinched its sixth uire National Collegiate Athletic iation Swimming and Diving pionship. Mike Stamm of In- broke the American record in 00-yard backstroke with 1 minute, seconds.

LF—At New Delhi, Australian in Marsh used a flawless short for his second consecutive three- par 68, and won the Indian Open pionship by three strokes. His und total was 280, or 12 under

Bucks Win Toss To Take First In NBA's West

NEW YORK, March 29 (UPI).—Pressure exerted by the National Basketball Association's players today forced commissioner Walter Kennedy to agree on a coin toss between the Milwaukee Bucks and the Los Angeles Lakers to determine first place in the NBA's Western Conference for playoff purposes. Milwaukee won the toss.

Milwaukee and Los Angeles finished the season with 60-22 won-lost records and the NBA said last week that if this happened there would be a one-game playoff to decide the issue.

The players association however, formally advised Kennedy yesterday morning that under terms of their collective bargaining agreement with the NBA, teams "may not be called upon to play more than 82 games in a championship season."

Both sides met last night, with the players insisting they would not play the extra game.

Senator States NCAA Probes Limited to Blacks

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R., of Kentucky, accused the National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday of limiting its player eligibility investigations to black athletes only. Cook urged a House Education Subcommittee to "demand" that the NCAA answer questions about its criteria for investigation.

"I would like to know why every investigation that I have heard about over the past few years has involved only black athletes," Cook said.

"Duke and North Carolina State over David Thompson; Southwest Louisiana over Dwight Lamar; Florida State over Ron King; Centenary over Robert Paris; Villanova over Howard Porter; Western Kentucky over Jim McDaniels and his teammates and the University of North Carolina over Bob McAdoo" were some of the examples Cook raised.

"Was UCLA investigated when Bill Walton was recruited?" Cook asked. "Similarly, was LSU when Pete Maravich and his father, Press, were recruited; Illinois State and Doug Collins, Maryland and Tom McMillen? I think answers to these questions should be submitted and I think they should be demanded."

He said he was not accusing the NCAA of racism "because I do not believe it... but how is it decided when a school is to be investigated?"

The subcommittee, headed by James O'Hara, Michigan Democrat, is holding hearings on legislation to prohibit the NCAA and other amateur athletic associations from denying athletes a chance to compete in international play.

Cook said the NCAA was primarily intent upon making "sure that collegiate sport gets its share of the sports business pie... its power comes from money and its power is wielded in economic terms."

Girl Throws Boys

PRAGUE, March 29 (AP).—The junior boys laughed when Iva Brettova, 11, got special permission to compete in their weekend judo competition. The only girl among 100 entrants in the 36 to 41-kilogram (79 to 90 pound) category, Iva whipped all her opponents to win the gold medal, the North Bohemian newspaper Pruboj reported.

AAU Denies Travel Visas To S. Africa

Group's Policy Keeps 5 Whites at Home

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29 (UPI).—The Amateur Athletic Union yesterday reaffirmed its boycott of South Africa by refusing to grant travel permits to five athletes who sought to compete there.

The five Americans who sought the travel permits for the South African games are white and from California. All American athletes must obtain an AAU travel permit to compete in foreign events sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

An AAU spokesman said at the organization's headquarters here that "our objection is strictly against South Africa's racial policy."

Since 1967, the AAU's track and field board has had a policy which "does not allow teams representing the United States to compete in the Union of South Africa due to that nation's governmentally enforced apartheid racial policy," the AAU said in a statement.

"The committee's policy was strengthened two years ago when it further stated that competition in the Union of South Africa must have athletes from black African nations competing before United States representatives would be sent," the statement said.

The AAU board said its latest action "is an expression of solidarity with the majority of African nations represented by the Supreme Sports Council of Africa. Whether or not athletes from the United States travel as individuals or not, they are construed to be representing the United States in international competition.

"Consequently, the national track and field board deems it reasonable to deny lending legitimacy to the Union of South Africa's official policy of apartheid by involving United States athletes in track and field competition there."

'A Miserable Failure'

UNITED NATIONS, March 29 (UPI).—Winston P. Nagan, representative of the International Campaign Against Racism in Sport, told the apartheid committee yesterday the South African Games had been "a miserable failure." ICARIS was inaugurated in London last August.

Nagan said that only one-fourth of the 500 sportsmen expected in the games were actually participating. This proved, he said, that the campaign against the games had been successful.

Speaking in the committee's debate on racism in sports, Nagan also commended New Zealand's refusal to accept a tour by a South African rugby team.

New York Debut Of Chris Evert Is Big Success

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP).—Chris Evert made her professional debut in New York last night, polishing off Sharon Walsh, 6-4, 6-0, in the first round of the $30,000 Lady Gotham Classic at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum.

Miss Evert was seeded second for this U.S. lawn tennis event but became the favorite when top-seeded Virginia Wade of England withdrew with a strained muscle in her right arm.

Miss Evert kept Miss Walsh on the run through much of their match. Miss Walsh, suffering a cold, just laughed and shook her head when balls whizzed by.



Associated Press.

THREE-MAN ACT—Muhammad Ali, left, and heavyweight champion George Foreman are in the ring in San Diego as Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, makes believe he has to restrain the fighters from fighting.

Latest Act of Ali Includes Verbal Bout With Foreman

SAN DIEGO, March 29 (AP).—Heavyweight champion George Foreman climbed into the ring with Muhammad Ali yesterday, but the verbal sparring session may be their only encounter for a long time.

Foreman, here to receive an award, responded to Ali's taunts of "you're mine" by saying, "If you whip Joe Frazier's sparring partner, maybe you'll be ready for Joe Frazier. Ken Norton's better looking than you, younger and stronger."

Ali feined outrage and told the crowd of 500, "You're looking at the prettiest fighter in the world, and the ugliest."

"Who's the ugliest?" asked Foreman.

"Uh ... I am," said Ali. He quickly added to the crowd, "I'll say anything he wants to get his name on a contract."

But Foreman's business manager, Leroy Jackson, said later a reported $10-million offer to meet Ali wouldn't be enough for Foreman. "We'd want a $15-million fight or more," Jackson said as Foreman nodded. No definite offers have been received on behalf of either Ali or Frazier, Jackson said.

Ali took a day off from training while Norton, Frazier's ex-sparring partner, continued to work out in preparation for his 12-round bout with Ali here Saturday.

China Takes Its First Step To Join the World of Tennis

By Ian Stewart

HONG KONG, March 29 (NYT).—The prospect of Chinese players competing at Forest Hills and Wimbledon has been raised by a press report from Peking that a national tennis tournament was held in Shanghai from March 11 to 24.

It was the first time that tennis had rated a mention in the Chinese press since before the cultural revolution, the turbulent political campaign launched in 1966, when most sports that did not involve mass participation were branded as bourgeois and many athletes were sent to rural areas to engage in manual labor.

Noting that the regular tennis season began in the summer, Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, said the tournament was held earlier than usual "to promote the game among the people."

Hsinhua stated that tennis was drawing a growing number of young followers and added that 67 of the 112 tournament players were under 17.

Hsinhua said: "The motto was 'Friendship first, competition second.' The competitors learned from and helped one another so as to make common progress."

Helping Hands

The agency stated that veteran tennis players gave demonstrations to help young players master services, forehand and backhand attacking strokes and net play.

China's renewed interest in tennis follows signs that the Chinese are also making a major effort to produce top athletes in many other fields. Over the past year national competitions have been held in basketball and volleyball.

In track and field, China has given periodic publicity to a high jumper, Ni Chih-chin. In November, 1970, Peking reported that Ni had set a world record by jumping 7 feet 6.1 inches, beating the record of 7 feet 5.9 inches held by Valeri Brumel of the Soviet Union.

China's greatest successes in international sports have been in table tennis. A national team left Peking earlier this week for Yugoslavia to take part in the world table tennis championships for 1973, where the Chinese will be making a strong bid for top honors.

The Chinese are expected to compete more frequently in international sports events partly to boost their prestige and partly as a foreign policy exercise. This aspect of China's sports activities was reflected in the invitation extended to an American table tennis team to visit China at the world tournament in Japan in 1971.

Coach Nellie Fox Retires

Traveling Baseball Man To Unpack His Suitcase

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—News item: "Nellie Fox, coach of the Houston Astros and the American League's Most Valuable Player in 1959 as a second baseman with the Chicago White Sox, is retiring. Fox, 45, said from his home in Chambersburg, Pa.: 'I've just had it, living out of a suitcase. I'm at the point where I can retire, and I will. This year I plan to take things easy.'"

It all started one chilly February morning in 1944 when a Chevrolet pickup truck pulled up to the old Blue Ridge league park in Frederick, Md., which the Philadelphia Athletics used for spring training during World War II. Behind the wheel was an ample lady in a freshly laundered house dress. Her husband was on the right, and sitting between them was a big cigar sticking out of a round and beardless face — Jacob Nelson Fox, just turned 16. When the boy got down from the cab he carried a bat and a first baseman's mitt.

Strange sights were not uncommon in baseball during the war, least of all around the Athletics, a sincere team that had fallen 20 games short of overtaking the Red Sox for seventh place the previous season. In that camp in Frederick, Connie Mack had a pitcher from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, an infielder who had brought along his barber tools, and a rookie catcher in his upper thirties who kept a butcher shop near Shibe Park in Philadelphia.

Two Wrongs

Other exhibits included George Kell, one of several rookies up from Lancaster, Pa., whose batting average of .396 had led organized baseball in 1943. "He sure can field," Connie said the first time Kell worked at third base. "Too bad he can't hit." Another rookie was Woody Wheaton, who had managed Lancaster to the Inter-State League championship, had led the league's pitchers with a won-lost record of 13-3, had batted .325 as an outfielder and infielder, had driven the team bus and, in his leisure hours, played saxophone. He agreed with Connie that the man who had batted .396 for him probably wouldn't hit in the majors. Five years later, Kell would beat out Ted Williams by .0002 for the American League batting championship.

So it didn't seem especially odd when Nellie Fox's mother delivered him to professional baseball in a truck.

The Foxes introduced themselves to Connie and told the story. Nellie's father had played some sandlot ball but couldn't pursue it as a career and wanted his son to have the chance he had missed. Growing up in the tiny farming community of St. Thomas, Pa., the boy had been playing since he learned to walk. When nobody else was available, his mother would put on a glove and warm him up. Mr. and Mrs. Fox knew Mr. Mack by reputation and had no hesitation about entrusting their son to him. So they had driven the 50 miles from St. Thomas.

The kid delighted the whole camp. He swung the bat with authority, and in the field he played with a wordless exuberance that warmed the area. He played first base in camp, although he was small for the position. "Did you regard yourself as a first baseman then?" he was asked years later when he had been the American League's all-star second baseman six or eight times. "Well," he said, "I had the mitt." There were some in camp old enough to remember a spring when another apple-cheeked 16-year-old from the country had shown up disguised as a catcher. That one's name was Jimmy Foxx.

Have a Cigar

Nellie stayed with the Athletics long enough to make the first Western trip. In St. Louis, a couple of guys were dining on the Chase Hotel roof. "Look," one of them said. Alone across the room, the 16-year-old had finished his dinner. Now he lit up a cigar and settled back comfortably as the floor show began. Twenty-nine years later, he is tired of living out of a suitcase, but if anyone had made his picture that night the caption would have read: "So this is the big league."

In time he lent class to the league, this little guy from St. Thomas. During an apprenticeship on Athletics' farms he tried out several positions before settling down at second base. And he was still learning the job there when Connie traded him to Chicago. He never was content to play second base alone, he roved so far, chased windblown popups so relentlessly that he was often mistaken for an outfielder. It's a wonder he didn't run into the fences.

He played 14 seasons for the White Sox, and they were full seasons. Over one nine-year stretch he appeared in 1,325 games. That was in the days when the schedule called for 154 games a season, or 1,386 in nine years.

To win the pennant in 1959, the White Sox had to play 156 games because two were called with the score tied. Fox played them all. Going to bat oftener than anybody else in the league, he hit .306. He led the league in putouts, assists and fielding average. That was during the season. In the World Series his batting average was .375, his fielding, 1.000.

Rangers Receive Mets' Sudakis

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 29.—The New Yorks Mets traded catcher-infielder Bill Sudakis to the Texas Rangers yesterday for a player to be named by April 15.

With baseball openers a week away, the Cleveland Indians demoted six players to the minors, including Roy Foster, an outfielder, and pitcher Denny Riddleberger.

Montreal purchased catcher Bob Stinson from Houston while the Milwaukee Brewers acquired pitcher Ken Reynolds from Minnesota for infielder Mike Ferraro. Ferraro hit .253 for the Brewers last season in 124 games.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Deduced, You Say

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Holmes and I were seated in our Baker Street rooms in a blue funk, he swabbing his dottle with cocaine whilst I watched Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce playing Holmes and myself on the telly.


Baker

Imagine my annoyance when, out of the fog at the top of the stairs, there came a sharp, impatient, but well-bred rap at our door and Holmes said, "That will be a slightly desperate business executive from Detroit with a wallet containing six differeot European currencies."

"Holmes, you are wrong this time," I said, more out of pique than good judgment, for I knew too well that he was always right.

It was intensively irritating, therefore, to open the door and find an expensively dressed man who said, "I am a slightly desperate business executive from Detroit."

"Go away," I said.

"Come, Watson, let the poor fellow in, and don't be such a churl. It is amazing, if I must say so myself, that I was able to deduce the nature of the party knocking at our door, and it's rather mean-spirited of you not to ask me how I did it.

"You see," said Holmes, "a few moments before his knock I had smelled an intensification of the antomobile exhaust pollutants beneath my window. That meant a big car made in Detroit, where they are unable, as you know, Watson, to meet government limits on pollution emissions. Who could bear the expense of driving ooe of these cars, with its monstrous gasoline consumption, in London, where the price of gasoline gives pause eveo to millionaires? Only a man who did oot have to pay for the gasoline himself, Watson. Someone who, by driving his own company's car on a business trip, could charge the entire cost off to the American taxpayer as a business expense. All this could only add up to a Detroit business executive."

"But why 'slightly desperate,' Holmes?"

"All Americans in Europe nowadays are slightly desperate, old man," said Holmes.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because they never know when the dollar will fall again, leaving them unable to buy dinner. That's why they carry six different European currencies."

"I must have your help, Mr. Holmes," said the American, staggering into our rooms aod collapsing into a study in scarlet.

"I know," said Holmes. "I have been expecting you."

"Nonsense, Holmes," I protested. "You're faking it."

"Not at all, Watson. Our friend here has a dreadful problem. The auto companies he represents in Detroit are unable to solve the problem of reducing pollutant emissions to their government's satisfaction. It has all been in the papers. Something vital is missing in Detroit."

"Exactly, Mr. Holmes," cried the American.

"Yes," said Holmes. "You no longer have the good old American know-how."

"Mr. Holmes," the American sobbed, "that good old American know-how was what got Lindy across the Atlantic first. It beat Hitler and the Axis. It was what made the atom bomb, and chemical clothing, aod movie popcorn machines. And now we don't know where it is."

"It's right there," said Holmes, pointing to the telly.

"But that's just an old Sherlock Holmes flick," the American said.

"Not the show," said Holmes. "The Machine. Observe that it is a Sony. Made in Japan. Where they still make nonchemical clothing. Where they can make cars that meet your own government's emissions specifications. What do you cooclude?"

"Good Lord, Holmes!" I exclaimed. "The Japanese! The Japanese have got the good old American know-how!"

"Exactly, Watson," said Holmes.

The American groaned in despair, but Holmes ignored him. He was too busy chuckling at Rathbone, who had just made a fool of Watson again.

If I could afford my own rooms I would move out.

The afternoon crowd at one of Paris's dance halls. AP.



The Tango Palaces Of Paris

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP).—The real last tango is a dance of despair.

No Marlon Brando, no Maria Schneider. But people like Francine, somewhere in the mists between 45 and 55, and Pierre, maybe 10 years younger, who claims he is "in business," but looks more like a waiter on his day off.

They are regulars at two of the half dozeo or so afternooo dance halls in Paris, vestiges of a 1930s-40s lifestyle, somehow preserved in vitro, which fascinated Bernardo Bertolucci, the director of "The Last Tango in Paris."

For his film, Bertolucci rented the Salle Wagram, a creaking hall oear the Arc de Triomphe where there are more union meetings and wrestling cards than tangos, which are relegated to Saturday and Sunday night dances. As a prop, the dance hall was a remarkable device for measuring the depth of the gap between Brando, the middle-aged lover, and his young girlfriend. But the episode was half-comic, with Brando lowering his trousers to mock the solemnity of the tango contest competitors. And it was unreal.

The everyday last tango in Paris is sad beyond camp, sad beyond oostalgia for the 40s, sad beyond any fad for platform soles or snap-brim Humphrey Bogart hats.

Last week, Francine came to one of the best known of the afternoon dances, oot far from the Opéra, carrying a shopping bag. She changed her street shoes aod self-consciously went down the stairs to the dance floor.

There were perhaps 30 women in the room, most very much like Francine. Middle-aged, waiting and looking. Some have a Hermès pocketbook or a piece of good jewelry emblematic of would-be bourgeois status. Others wear less expensive clothes, but all are part of a pre-discothèque generation that expected its women to wear skirts. It is also a generatioo that waits quietly to be asked to dance, sipping red grenadine or a green mixture of mint syrup and Vichy water.

The meo stand, or slip around the tables to scrutinize the crowd. There are a few wider-lapeled younger men, conspicuous by their longish hair. But most are in their early forties and dressed in approved French car salesmen style—small knots in their ties and a lot of cuff showing from their jackets.

A five-piece band plays molasses music, slow, reedy tempos to which the couples press close together. A fox trot, a rbumba, a tango. Then the hand stops, and there is a sudden momeot of truth: bright lights flash oo and all the lined faces, all the years are unmasked. One man moves quickly away from a partner found in the oear darkness and she heads back alooe in the light to her table.

"Oh, those lights," says Francine. "They do it in all these places. Either you pass or yoo don't, I suppose. But if I were 10 years older I'd be smart eoough to know when to turn my head."

She does not want to talk about what she does, where she lives or if she has a family. "You ask all the wrong questions," she says to a partner. "It must be your first time here."

Across Paris, in a dance hall in the basement of a Montparnasse restaurant, an orchestra in Cossack outfits, its front row made up of three concertina players, runs through virtually the same arrangements, as if the musicians' union only authorized a limited quantity of approved selections.

Here, the men and women are seated at long banquet tables stretching away from the dance floor. They wait and look.

Pierre straightens his tie, a 1958 slim jim, into his slope-shouldered blue gabardine suit. He hangs back a moment and explains his theory of operations.

"It's mathematical. You arrive at 4:30, say, and there are a certain number of dances until 6:30. I don't waste more than three dances with one woman. Either there's a sign of interest, a little rub maybe, or you drop her. There's got to be a little touch-touch or I say forget it. Look, my friend, they're all faded flowers and they don't come here to find a bridge partner. If you keep changing, mathematics require you to come up with something. For ooce the odds are in your favor. This is no Loterie Nationale. If you don't score here there's something wrong."

Pierre says he has grave doubts about the accuracy of a story in Le Monde about male prostitution at the afternoon tango palaces. The newspaper said that dance floor meetings often lead to gifts of 200 to 300 francs from the middle-aged woman regulars for services rendered by their younger escorts.

"I'm worth more than that," Pierre says.

But Pierre has a nose that splays over his face, dandruff oo his bloe shoulders, and the same shuffle step approach to all rhythms that turns a paso doble or a rhumba into a lame fox trot. His success equation, it turns out, is pushed to the limit because his partners often look as intent as he does on chaoging after three dances.

As dinner time approaches, the dance floor empties. Women sit at the long tables, just staring. There is no last tango, only a final polka. A few new couples climb the stairs to the street together but most of the dancers go home alone.

Pierre heads for the Métro by himself, stopping for a paper.

"Hey, what happened?"

"Oh there are days like that. I'll come back on Monday. That's when the beauty parlors are closed. You get a lot of manicurists. Sometimes they've got real class," he says.

PEOPLE: *An Elephant in The Living Room...*

"I wanted an elephant for so long that when we finally got her, I hardly talked to my husband and children for weeks," said Elizabeth Hammond of Gillette, N.J., fending off the gentle nuzzlings of her 11-month-old, 900-pound pet, Mignon. Nine months later, Mignon is taking up a large part of Mrs. Hammond's day and a large part of the family living room. The elephant sleeps there in her own bed, turns on the color TV when she's bored, blinks the lights on and off to announce her bedtime, eats $20 in groceries every day and enjoys the life of a pampered house pet.

There are those, Mrs. Hammond told Linda Greenhouse of The New York Times, who say she's "a little crazy." But she thinks her household's great. In addition to Mignon, the two Hammond girls, aged 6 and 11, it includes a lion cub, a bobcat, three dogs, a great horned owl, a 12-foot python and two other snakes, all of them living in the house. "If you're going to keep animals out in a barn, you might as well not bother to have them," says Mrs. Hammond. Fortunately, her husband Earl is a professional animal trainer.


NYT.
Jennifer Hammond, friend.

* * *

BACK IN THE HOSPITAL: Joseph Kennedy 3d, 20, eldest son of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, has been readmitted to a Berkeley, Calif., hospital. He had been hospitalized over the weekend for injuries received in a three-car collision Saturday night. Released Monday, he continued to have symptoms and was readmitted for observation Wednesday.

* * *

Sian, an Airedale terrier—Spain's first dog to wear contact lenses—died Tuesday in a traffic accident in Guecho. It was the second time Sian had been hit by a car. Shortly after his owner bought him in France, he was hurt in a traffic accident and medical treatment revealed that the dog had impaired sight. A Bilbao eye specialist, Jose Maria Olazaguirre, fitted him with contacts. Sian lived with the lenses for more than a year before he was killed.

* * *

Yale University has announced that its archives will soon receive the political and personal papers of Chester Bowles. The Bowles papers are said to include his correspondence with Adlai E. Stevenson, W. Averell Harriman, and other notables. Mr. Bowles, 71, former governor of Connecticut and ambassador to India, now lives in Essex, Conn.

* * *

Troop leader Mrs. Paul Smith of Saginaw, Mich., meant to order 165 boxes of Girl Scout cookies. Only, she made a slight error and ordered 165 cases—or 1,650 boxes. The cookie company was ready to take back 147 cases but it may not be necessary—seems friends and neighbors are into the cookie scene.

* * *

ARRESTED: Jerome (Jerry) Garcia, leader of the Grateful Dead rock group in Mount Laurel, N.J., Wednesday. Initially stopped for speeding, Garcia was later jailed for possession of dangerous drugs, which police said they found in a suitcase in his car. He was released on $2,000 bail.

* * *

Spanish film director Luis Buñuel says winning an Oscar (for "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie," best foreign film of the year) means "absolutely nothing to him. He said he had no intention of going to Hollywood to collect his prize. "I will never go to that place for any reason."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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